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Express Mail No.: EK916750885US  
Docket No.: 788CIP2C

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL UNDER 37 CFR 1.53

JC675 U.S. PTO  
09/664641  
09/19/00

BOX PATENT APPLICATION  
Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Transmitted herewith for filing is the patent application of

Inventor(s): Y. Tom Tang, Chenghua Liu, Ping Zhou, Vinod Asundi, Jie Zhang, Qing A. Zhao, Feiyan Ren, Aidong J. Xue, Yonghong Yang, Tom Wehrman, Radoje T. Drmanac

Title: NOVEL NUCLEIC ACIDS AND POLYPEPTIDES

1. Type of application

- ☒ This is a new application for a
- ☒ Utility patent.
- ☐ Design patent.
- ☒ This is a continuation-in-part application of prior application no. 09/577,409 filed May 18, 2000, Attorney Docket No. 788CIP, which is a continuation-in-part application of prior application no. 09/515,126 filed February 28, 2000, Attorney Docket No. 788.

2. Application Papers Enclosed

- 1 Title Page
- 112 Pages of Specification (excluding Claims, Abstract, Drawings & Sequence Listing)
- 4 Page(s) of Claims
- 1 Page(s) of Abstract
- 0 Sheet(s) of Drawings (Figs. X-X) ☐ Formal ☐ Informal
- 78 Page(s) of Sequence Listing

CERTIFICATION UNDER 37 CFR 1.10

I hereby certify that this Patent Application Transmittal and the documents referred to as enclosed therewith are being deposited with the United States Postal Service on September 19, 2000, in an envelope addressed to the Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231 utilizing the "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service of the United States Postal Service under Mailing Label No. EK916750885US

  
Leslie A. Moon

**3. Oath or Declaration**

- ☐ Enclosed
- ☐ Executed by (check all applicable boxes)
- ☐ Inventor(s)
- ☐ Legal representative of inventors(s) (37 CFR 1.42 or 1.43)
- ☐ Joint inventor or person showing a proprietary interest on behalf of inventor who refused to sign or cannot be reached
- ☐ The petition required by 37 CFR 1.47 and the statement required by 37 CFR 1.47 are enclosed. See Item 5D below for fee.
- ☒ Unexecuted – the undersigned attorney or agent is authorized to file this application on behalf of the applicant(s). An executed declaration will follow.

**4. Additional Papers Enclosed**

- ☐ Preliminary Amendment
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement
- ☐ Declaration of Biological Deposit
- ☒ Computer readable copy of sequence listing containing nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence
- ☒ Statement Under 37 CFR § 1.821
- ☒ Paper copy of sequence listing identical to computer copy (78 pages)
- ☐ Microfiche computer program
- ☒ Verified statement claiming small entity status under 37 CFR 1.9 and 1.27
- ☐ Associate Power of Attorney
- ☐ Verified translation of a non-English patent application
- ☒ Return receipt postcard
- ☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Priority Applications Under 35 USC 119**

Certified copies of applications from which priority under 35 USC 119 is claimed are listed below and

- ☐ are attached.
- ☐ will follow.

6. **Filing Fee Calculation (37 CFR 1.16)**

A. ☒ **Utility Application**

CLAIMS AS FILED – INCLUDING PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT (IF ANY)						
			SMALL ENTITY		OTHER THAN A SMALL ENTITY	
	NO. FILED	NO. EXTRA	RATE	FEE	RATE	FEE
BASIC FEE				\$345.00		\$690.00
TOTAL	30-20	= 10	X 9 =	\$90.00	X 18 =	\$0.00
INDEP.	3-3	= 0	X 39 =	\$0.00	X 78 =	\$0.00
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> First Presentation of Multiple Dependent Claim			+ 130 =	\$130.00	+ 260 =	\$0.00
FILING FEE:				\$565.00	OR	\$0.00

B. ☐ **Design Application (\$155.00/\$310.00)** Filing Fee: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

C. ☐ **Plant Application (\$240.00/\$480.00)** Filing Fee: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

D. **Other fees**

☐ Recording Assignment [Fee -- \$40.00 per assignment] \$ \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Other \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**TOTAL FEES \$ 565.00**

7. **Method of Payments of Fees**

- ☐ Enclosed check
- ☒ Charge Deposit Account No. 501169. A duplicate copy of this transmittal is enclosed
- ☐ Not enclosed

8. **Deposit Account and Refund Authorization**

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge payment of any additional fees due or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 501169. A duplicate copy of this transmittal is enclosed.

Please refund any overpayment to Hyseq, Inc. at the address below.

Please direct all future correspondence to Leslie A. Mooi at the address below.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: September 19, 2000

By:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

Applicant(s) or Patentee(s): Y. Tom Tang, Chenghua Liu, Ping Zhou, Vinod Asundi, Jie Zhang, Qing A. Zhao, Feiyan Ren, Aidong J. Xue, Yonghong Yang, Tom Wehrman, Radoje T. Drmanac

Application No. or Patent No.: Not Yet Assigned

Filed or Issued: Herewith

For: NOVEL NUCLEIC ACIDS AND POLYPEPTIDES

**VERIFIED STATEMENT (DECLARATION) CLAIMING SMALL ENTITY STATUS  
(37 CFR § 1.9(f) AND 1.27(c)) - SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN**

I hereby declare that I am

- ☐ The owner of the small business concern identified below:  
☒ An official of the small business concern empowered to act on behalf of the concern identified below:

NAME OF CONCERN: HYSEQ, INC.  
ADDRESS: 670 Almanor Avenue  
Sunnyvale, CA 94085

I hereby declare that the above-identified small business concern qualifies as a small business concern as defined in 13 CFR § 121.12, and reproduced in 37 CFR § 1.9(d), for purposes of paying reduced fees under § 41(a) and (b) of Title 35, United States Code, in that the number of employees of the concern, including those of its affiliates, does not exceed 500 persons. For purposes of this statement, (1) the number of employees of the business concern is the average over the previous fiscal year of the concern of the persons employed on a full-time, part-time or temporary basis during each of the pay periods of the fiscal year, and (2) concerns are affiliates of each other when either, directly or indirectly, one concern controls or has the power to control the other, or a third party or parties controls or has the power to control both.

I hereby declare that rights under contract or law have been conveyed to, and remain with, the small business concern identified above with regard to the invention, entitled NOVEL NUCLEIC ACIDS AND POLYPEPTIDES by inventors, Y. Tom Tang, Chenghua Liu, Ping Zhou, Vinod Asundi, Jie Zhang, Qing A. Zhao, Feiyan Ren, Aidong J. Xue, Yonghong Yang, Tom Wehrman, Radoje T. Drmanac, described in

- ☒ The specification filed herewith.  
☐ Application Serial No. [ ], filed [Date].  
☐ Patent No. [ ], issued [Date].

If the rights held by the above identified small business concern are not exclusive, each individual, concern or organization having rights to the invention is listed below<sup>1</sup> and no rights to the invention are held by any person, other than the inventor, who could not qualify as a small business concern under 37 CFR § 1.9(c), or by any concern which would not qualify as a small business concern under 37 CFR § 1.9(d) or a nonprofit organization under 37 CFR § 1.9(e).

Full Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

( ) Individual ( ) Small Business Concern ( ) Nonprofit Organization

I acknowledge the duty to file, in this application or patent, notification of any change in status resulting in loss of entitlement to small entity status prior to paying, or at the time of paying, the earliest of the issue fee or any maintenance fee due after the date on which status as a small entity is no longer appropriate (37 CFR § 1.28(b)).

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under § 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application, any patent issuing thereon, or any patent to which this verified statement is directed.

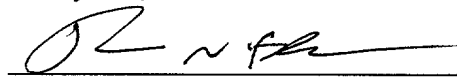
Name of person signing: James N. Fletcher

Title of person  
other than owner: Secretary

Address of person signing: HYSEQ, INC.  
670 Almanor Avenue  
Sunnyvale, CA 94085

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

  
09/19/00

<sup>1</sup>NOTE: Separate verified statements are required from each named person, concern or organization having rights to the invention averring to their status as small entities. (37 CFR § 1.27)

Our Ref. No.: 788CIP2C

**NOVEL NUCLEIC ACIDS AND POLYPEPTIDES**

Express Mail Label No.: EK916750885US

# NOVEL NUCLEIC ACIDS AND POLYPEPTIDES

## 1. CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation-in-part application of U.S. Application Serial No. 09/577,409, filed May 18, 2000, Attorney Docket No. 788CIP, which in turn is a continuation-in-part application of U.S. Application Serial No. 09/515,126, filed February 28, 2000, Attorney Docket No. 788, both of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

## 2. BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

### 2.1 TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention provides novel polynucleotides and proteins encoded by such polynucleotides, along with uses for these polynucleotides and proteins, for example in therapeutic, diagnostic and research methods.

### 2.2 BACKGROUND

Technology aimed at the discovery of protein factors (including e.g., cytokines, such as lymphokines, interferons, CSFs, chemokines, and interleukins) has matured rapidly over the past decade. The now routine hybridization cloning and expression cloning techniques clone novel polynucleotides "directly" in the sense that they rely on information directly related to the discovered protein (i.e., partial DNA/amino acid sequence of the protein in the case of hybridization cloning; activity of the protein in the case of expression cloning). More recent "indirect" cloning techniques such as signal sequence cloning, which isolates DNA sequences based on the presence of a now well-recognized secretory leader sequence motif, as well as various PCR-based or low stringency hybridization-based cloning techniques, have advanced the state of the art by making available large numbers of DNA/amino acid sequences for proteins that are known to have biological activity, for example, by virtue of their secreted nature in the case of leader sequence cloning, by virtue of their cell or tissue source in the case of

PCR-based techniques, or by virtue of structural similarity to other genes of known biological activity.

Identified polynucleotide and polypeptide sequences have numerous applications in, for example, diagnostics, forensics, gene mapping; identification of mutations responsible for genetic disorders or other traits, to assess biodiversity, and to produce many other types of data and products dependent on DNA and amino acid sequences.

### 3. SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The compositions of the present invention include novel isolated polypeptides, novel isolated polynucleotides encoding such polypeptides, including recombinant DNA molecules, cloned genes or degenerate variants thereof, especially naturally occurring variants such as allelic variants, antisense polynucleotide molecules, and antibodies that specifically recognize one or more epitopes present on such polypeptides, as well as hybridomas producing such antibodies.

The compositions of the present invention additionally include vectors, including expression vectors, containing the polynucleotides of the invention, cells genetically engineered to contain such polynucleotides and cells genetically engineered to express such polynucleotides.

The present invention relates to a collection or library of at least one novel nucleic acid sequence assembled from expressed sequence tags (ESTs) isolated mainly by sequencing by hybridization (SBH), and in some cases, sequences obtained from one or more public databases. The invention relates also to the proteins encoded by such polynucleotides, along with therapeutic, diagnostic and research utilities for these polynucleotides and proteins. These nucleic acid sequences are designated as SEQ ID NO: 1 – 35 and are provided in the Sequence Listing. In the nucleic acids provided in the Sequence Listing, A is adenosine; C is cytosine; G is guanosine; T is thymine; and N is any of the four bases. In the amino acids provided in the Sequence Listing, \* corresponds to the stop codon.

The nucleic acid sequences of the present invention also include, nucleic acid sequences that hybridize to the complement of SEQ ID NO: 1 – 35 under stringent hybridization conditions; nucleic acid sequences which are allelic variants or species

homologues of any of the nucleic acid sequences recited above, or nucleic acid sequences that encode a peptide comprising a specific domain or truncation of the peptides encoded by SEQ ID NO: 1 – 35. A polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence having at least 90% identity to an identifying sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1 – 35 or a degenerate variant or fragment thereof. The identifying sequence can be 100 base pairs in length.

The nucleic acid sequences of the present invention also include the sequence information from the nucleic acid sequences of SEQ ID NO: 1 – 35. The sequence information can be a segment of any one of SEQ ID NO: 1 – 35 that uniquely identifies or represents the sequence information of SEQ ID NO: 1 – 35.

A collection as used in this application can be a collection of only one polynucleotide. The collection of sequence information or identifying information of each sequence can be provided on a nucleic acid array. In one embodiment, segments of sequence information is provided on a nucleic acid array to detect the polynucleotide that contains the segment. The array can be designed to detect full-match or mismatch to the polynucleotide that contains the segment. The collection can also be provided in a computer-readable format.

This invention also includes the reverse or direct complement of any of the nucleic acid sequences recited above; cloning or expression vectors containing the nucleic acid sequences; and host cells or organisms transformed with these expression vectors. Nucleic acid sequences (or their reverse or direct complements) according to the invention have numerous applications in a variety of techniques known to those skilled in the art of molecular biology, such as use as hybridization probes, use as primers for PCR, use in an array, use in computer-readable media, use in sequencing full-length genes, use for chromosome and gene mapping, use in the recombinant production of protein, and use in the generation of anti-sense DNA or RNA, their chemical analogs and the like.

In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid sequences of SEQ ID NO: 1-35 or novel segments or parts of the nucleic acids of the invention are used as primers in expression assays that are well known in the art. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid sequences of SEQ ID NO: 1-35 or novel segments or parts of the nucleic acids provided herein are used in diagnostics for identifying expressed genes or, as well known in

the art and exemplified by Vollrath et al., Science 258:52-59 (1992), as expressed sequence tags for physical mapping of the human genome.

The isolated polynucleotides of the invention include, but are not limited to, a polynucleotide comprising any one of the nucleotide sequences set forth in the SEQ ID NO: 1-35; a polynucleotide comprising any of the full length protein coding sequences of the SEQ ID NO: 1-35; and a polynucleotide comprising any of the nucleotide sequences of the mature protein coding sequences of the SEQ ID NO: 1-35. The polynucleotides of the present invention also include, but are not limited to, a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent hybridization conditions to (a) the complement of any one of the nucleotide sequences set forth in the SEQ ID NO: 1-35; (b) a nucleotide sequence encoding any one of the amino acid sequences set forth in the Sequence Listing; (c) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of any polynucleotides recited above; (d) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homolog (e.g. orthologs) of any of the proteins recited above; or (e) a polynucleotide that encodes a polypeptide comprising a specific domain or truncation of any of the polypeptides comprising an amino acid sequence set forth in the Sequence Listing.

The isolated polypeptides of the invention include, but are not limited to, a polypeptide comprising any of the amino acid sequences set forth in the Sequence Listing; or the corresponding full length or mature protein. Polypeptides of the invention also include polypeptides with biological activity that are encoded by (a) any of the polynucleotides having a nucleotide sequence set forth in the SEQ ID NO: 1-35; or (b) polynucleotides that hybridize to the complement of the polynucleotides of (a) under stringent hybridization conditions. Biologically or immunologically active variants of any of the polypeptide sequences in the Sequence Listing, and "substantial equivalents" thereof (e.g., with at least about 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 98% or 99% amino acid sequence identity) that preferably retain biological activity are also contemplated. The polypeptides of the invention may be wholly or partially chemically synthesized but are preferably produced by recombinant means using the genetically engineered cells (e.g. host cells) of the invention.

The invention also provides compositions comprising a polypeptide of the invention. Polypeptide compositions of the invention may further comprise an acceptable carrier, such as a hydrophilic, e.g., pharmaceutically acceptable, carrier.

The invention also provides host cells transformed or transfected with a polynucleotide of the invention.

The invention also relates to methods for producing a polypeptide of the invention comprising growing a culture of the host cells of the invention in a suitable culture medium under conditions permitting expression of the desired polypeptide, and purifying the polypeptide from the culture or from the host cells. Preferred embodiments include those in which the protein produced by such process is a mature form of the protein.

Polynucleotides according to the invention have numerous applications in a variety of techniques known to those skilled in the art of molecular biology. These techniques include use as hybridization probes, use as oligomers, or primers, for PCR, use for chromosome and gene mapping, use in the recombinant production of protein, and use in generation of anti-sense DNA or RNA, their chemical analogs and the like. For example, when the expression of an mRNA is largely restricted to a particular cell or tissue type, polynucleotides of the invention can be used as hybridization probes to detect the presence of the particular cell or tissue mRNA in a sample using, *e.g.*, *in situ* hybridization.

In other exemplary embodiments, the polynucleotides are used in diagnostics as expressed sequence tags for identifying expressed genes or, as well known in the art and exemplified by Vollrath et al., Science 258:52-59 (1992), as expressed sequence tags for physical mapping of the human genome.

The polypeptides according to the invention can be used in a variety of conventional procedures and methods that are currently applied to other proteins. For example, a polypeptide of the invention can be used to generate an antibody that specifically binds the polypeptide. Such antibodies, particularly monoclonal antibodies, are useful for detecting or quantitating the polypeptide in tissue. The polypeptides of the invention can also be used as molecular weight markers, and as a food supplement.

Methods are also provided for preventing, treating, or ameliorating a medical condition which comprises the step of administering to a mammalian subject a therapeutically effective amount of a composition comprising a polypeptide of the present invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

In particular, the polypeptides and polynucleotides of the invention can be utilized, for example, in methods for the prevention and/or treatment of disorders involving aberrant protein expression or biological activity.

The present invention further relates to methods for detecting the presence of the polynucleotides or polypeptides of the invention in a sample. Such methods can, for example, be utilized as part of prognostic and diagnostic evaluation of disorders as recited herein and for the identification of subjects exhibiting a predisposition to such conditions. The invention provides a method for detecting the polynucleotides of the invention in a sample, comprising contacting the sample with a compound that binds to and forms a complex with the polynucleotide of interest for a period sufficient to form the complex and under conditions sufficient to form a complex and detecting the complex such that if a complex is detected, the polynucleotide of interest is detected. The invention also provides a method for detecting the polypeptides of the invention in a sample comprising contacting the sample with a compound that binds to and forms a complex with the polypeptide under conditions and for a period sufficient to form the complex and detecting the formation of the complex such that if a complex is formed, the polypeptide is detected.

The invention also provides kits comprising polynucleotide probes and/or monoclonal antibodies, and optionally quantitative standards, for carrying out methods of the invention. Furthermore, the invention provides methods for evaluating the efficacy of drugs, and monitoring the progress of patients, involved in clinical trials for the treatment of disorders as recited above.

The invention also provides methods for the identification of compounds that modulate (i.e., increase or decrease) the expression or activity of the polynucleotides and/or polypeptides of the invention. Such methods can be utilized, for example, for the identification of compounds that can ameliorate symptoms of disorders as recited herein. Such methods can include, but are not limited to, assays for identifying compounds and other substances that interact with (e.g., bind to) the polypeptides of the invention. The invention provides a method for identifying a compound that binds to the polypeptides of the invention comprising contacting the compound with a polypeptide of the invention in a cell for a time sufficient to form a polypeptide/compound complex, wherein the

complex drives expression of a reporter gene sequence in the cell; and detecting the complex by detecting the reporter gene sequence expression such that if expression of the reporter gene is detected the compound the binds to a polypeptide of the invention is identified.

5 The methods of the invention also provides methods for treatment which involve the administration of the polynucleotides or polypeptides of the invention to individuals exhibiting symptoms or tendencies. In addition, the invention encompasses methods for treating diseases or disorders as recited herein comprising administering compounds and other substances that modulate the overall activity of the target gene products.

10 Compounds and other substances can effect such modulation either on the level of target gene/protein expression or target protein activity.

The polypeptides of the present invention and the polynucleotides encoding them are also useful for the same functions known to one of skill in the art as the polypeptides and polynucleotides to which they have homology (set forth in Table 1); for which they  
15 have a signature region (as set forth in Table 3); or for which they have homology to a gene family (as set forth in Table 4). If no homology is set forth for a sequence, then the polypeptides and polynucleotides of the present invention are useful for a variety of applications, as described herein, including use in arrays for detection.

## 20 4. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

### 4.1 DEFINITIONS

It must be noted that as used herein and in the appended claims, the singular forms “a”, “an” and “the” include plural references unless the context clearly dictates  
25 otherwise.

The term "active" refers to those forms of the polypeptide which retain the biologic and/or immunologic activities of any naturally occurring polypeptide. According to the invention, the terms “biologically active” or “biological activity” refer to a protein or peptide having structural, regulatory or biochemical functions of a naturally occurring  
30 molecule. Likewise “immunologically active” or “immunological activity” refers to the

capability of the natural, recombinant or synthetic polypeptide to induce a specific immune response in appropriate animals or cells and to bind with specific antibodies.

The term "activated cells" as used in this application are those cells which are engaged in extracellular or intracellular membrane trafficking, including the export of secretory or enzymatic molecules as part of a normal or disease process.

The terms "complementary" or "complementarity" refer to the natural binding of polynucleotides by base pairing. For example, the sequence 5'-AGT-3' binds to the complementary sequence 3'-TCA-5'. Complementarity between two single-stranded molecules may be "partial" such that only some of the nucleic acids bind or it may be "complete" such that total complementarity exists between the single stranded molecules. The degree of complementarity between the nucleic acid strands has significant effects on the efficiency and strength of the hybridization between the nucleic acid strands.

The term "embryonic stem cells (ES)" refers to a cell that can give rise to many differentiated cell types in an embryo or an adult, including the germ cells. The term "germ line stem cells (GSCs)" refers to stem cells derived from primordial stem cells that provide a steady and continuous source of germ cells for the production of gametes. The term "primordial germ cells (PGCs)" refers to a small population of cells set aside from other cell lineages particularly from the yolk sac, mesenteries, or gonadal ridges during embryogenesis that have the potential to differentiate into germ cells and other cells.

PGCs are the source from which GSCs and ES cells are derived. The PGCs, the GSCs and the ES cells are capable of self-renewal. Thus these cells not only populate the germ line and give rise to a plurality of terminally differentiated cells that comprise the adult specialized organs, but are able to regenerate themselves.

The term "expression modulating fragment," EMF, means a series of nucleotides which modulates the expression of an operably linked ORF or another EMF.

As used herein, a sequence is said to "modulate the expression of an operably linked sequence" when the expression of the sequence is altered by the presence of the EMF. EMFs include, but are not limited to, promoters, and promoter modulating sequences (inducible elements). One class of EMFs are nucleic acid fragments which induce the expression of an operably linked ORF in response to a specific regulatory factor or physiological event.

The terms "nucleotide sequence" or "nucleic acid" or "polynucleotide" or "oligonucleotide" are used interchangeably and refer to a heteropolymer of nucleotides or the sequence of these nucleotides. These phrases also refer to DNA or RNA of genomic or synthetic origin which may be single-stranded or double-stranded and may represent the sense or the antisense strand, to peptide nucleic acid (PNA) or to any DNA-like or RNA-like material. It is contemplated that where the polynucleotide is RNA, the T (thymine) in the sequences provided herein is substituted with U (uracil). Generally, nucleic acid segments provided by this invention may be assembled from fragments of the genome and short oligonucleotide linkers, or from a series of oligonucleotides, or from individual nucleotides, to provide a synthetic nucleic acid which is capable of being expressed in a recombinant transcriptional unit comprising regulatory elements derived from a microbial or viral operon, or a eukaryotic gene.

The terms "oligonucleotide fragment" or a "polynucleotide fragment", "portion," or "segment" or "probe" or "primer" are used interchangeably and refer to a sequence of nucleotide residues which are at least about 5 nucleotides, more preferably at least about 7 nucleotides, more preferably at least about 9 nucleotides, more preferably at least about 11 nucleotides and most preferably at least about 17 nucleotides. The fragment is preferably less than about 500 nucleotides, preferably less than about 200 nucleotides, more preferably less than about 100 nucleotides, more preferably less than about 50 nucleotides and most preferably less than 30 nucleotides. Preferably the probe is from about 6 nucleotides to about 200 nucleotides, preferably from about 15 to about 50 nucleotides, more preferably from about 17 to 30 nucleotides and most preferably from about 20 to 25 nucleotides. Preferably the fragments can be used in polymerase chain reaction (PCR), various hybridization procedures or microarray procedures to identify or amplify identical or related parts of mRNA or DNA molecules. A fragment or segment may uniquely identify each polynucleotide sequence of the present invention. Preferably the fragment comprises a sequence substantially similar to any one of SEQ ID NOs:1-35.

Probes may, for example, be used to determine whether specific mRNA molecules are present in a cell or tissue or to isolate similar nucleic acid sequences from chromosomal DNA as described by Walsh et al. (Walsh, P.S. et al., 1992, PCR Methods Appl 1:241-250). They may be labeled by nick translation, Klenow fill-in reaction, PCR,

or other methods well known in the art. Probes of the present invention, their preparation and/or labeling are elaborated in Sambrook, J. et al., 1989, Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, NY; or Ausubel, F.M. et al., 1989, Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, John Wiley & Sons, New York NY, both of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

The nucleic acid sequences of the present invention also include the sequence information from the nucleic acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 1-35. The sequence information can be a segment of any one of SEQ ID NOs: 1-35 that uniquely identifies or represents the sequence information of that sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1-35. One such segment can be a twenty-mer nucleic acid sequence because the probability that a twenty-mer is fully matched in the human genome is 1 in 300. In the human genome, there are three billion base pairs in one set of chromosomes. Because  $4^{20}$  possible twenty-mers exist, there are 300 times more twenty-mers than there are base pairs in a set of human chromosome. Using the same analysis, the probability for a seventeen-mer to be fully matched in the human genome is approximately 1 in 5. When these segments are used in arrays for expression studies, fifteen-mer segments can be used. The probability that the fifteen-mer is fully matched in the expressed sequences is also approximately one in five because expressed sequences comprise less than approximately 5% of the entire genome sequence.

Similarly, when using sequence information for detecting a single mismatch, a segment can be a twenty-five mer. The probability that the twenty-five mer would appear in a human genome with a single mismatch is calculated by multiplying the probability for a full match ( $1 \div 4^{25}$ ) times the increased probability for mismatch at each nucleotide position ( $3 \times 25$ ). The probability that an eighteen mer with a single mismatch can be detected in an array for expression studies is approximately one in five. The probability that a twenty-mer with a single mismatch can be detected in a human genome is approximately one in five.

The term "open reading frame," ORF, means a series of nucleotide triplets coding for amino acids without any termination codons and is a sequence translatable into protein.

The terms "operably linked" or "operably associated" refer to functionally related nucleic acid sequences. For example, a promoter is operably associated or operably

linked with a coding sequence if the promoter controls the transcription of the coding sequence. While operably linked nucleic acid sequences can be contiguous and in the same reading frame, certain genetic elements e.g. repressor genes are not contiguously linked to the coding sequence but still control transcription/translation of the coding sequence.

The term “pluripotent” refers to the capability of a cell to differentiate into a number of differentiated cell types that are present in an adult organism. A pluripotent cell is restricted in its differentiation capability in comparison to a totipotent cell.

The terms “polypeptide” or “peptide” or “amino acid sequence” refer to an oligopeptide, peptide, polypeptide or protein sequence or fragment thereof and to naturally occurring or synthetic molecules. A polypeptide “fragment,” “portion,” or “segment” is a stretch of amino acid residues of at least about 5 amino acids, preferably at least about 7 amino acids, more preferably at least about 9 amino acids and most preferably at least about 17 or more amino acids. The peptide preferably is not greater than about 200 amino acids, more preferably less than 150 amino acids and most preferably less than 100 amino acids. Preferably the peptide is from about 5 to about 200 amino acids. To be active, any polypeptide must have sufficient length to display biological and/or immunological activity.

The term “naturally occurring polypeptide” refers to polypeptides produced by cells that have not been genetically engineered and specifically contemplates various polypeptides arising from post-translational modifications of the polypeptide including, but not limited to, acetylation, carboxylation, glycosylation, phosphorylation, lipidation and acylation.

The term “translated protein coding portion” means a sequence which encodes for the full length protein which may include any leader sequence or any processing sequence.

The term “mature protein coding sequence” means a sequence which encodes a peptide or protein without a signal or leader sequence. The peptide may have been produced by processing in the cell which removes any leader/signal sequence. The peptide may be produced synthetically or the protein may have been produced using a polynucleotide only encoding for the mature protein coding sequence.

The term "derivative" refers to polypeptides chemically modified by such techniques as ubiquitination, labeling (e.g., with radionuclides or various enzymes), covalent polymer attachment such as pegylation (derivatization with polyethylene glycol) and insertion or substitution by chemical synthesis of amino acids such as ornithine, which do not normally occur in human proteins.

The term "variant"(or "analog") refers to any polypeptide differing from naturally occurring polypeptides by amino acid insertions, deletions, and substitutions, created using, e.g., recombinant DNA techniques. Guidance in determining which amino acid residues may be replaced, added or deleted without abolishing activities of interest, may be found by comparing the sequence of the particular polypeptide with that of homologous peptides and minimizing the number of amino acid sequence changes made in regions of high homology (conserved regions) or by replacing amino acids with consensus sequence.

Alternatively, recombinant variants encoding these same or similar polypeptides may be synthesized or selected by making use of the "redundancy" in the genetic code. Various codon substitutions, such as the silent changes which produce various restriction sites, may be introduced to optimize cloning into a plasmid or viral vector or expression in a particular prokaryotic or eukaryotic system. Mutations in the polynucleotide sequence may be reflected in the polypeptide or domains of other peptides added to the polypeptide to modify the properties of any part of the polypeptide, to change characteristics such as ligand-binding affinities, interchain affinities, or degradation/turnover rate.

Preferably, amino acid "substitutions" are the result of replacing one amino acid with another amino acid having similar structural and/or chemical properties, i.e., conservative amino acid replacements. "Conservative" amino acid substitutions may be made on the basis of similarity in polarity, charge, solubility, hydrophobicity, hydrophilicity, and/or the amphipathic nature of the residues involved. For example, nonpolar (hydrophobic) amino acids include alanine, leucine, isoleucine, valine, proline, phenylalanine, tryptophan, and methionine; polar neutral amino acids include glycine, serine, threonine, cysteine, tyrosine, asparagine, and glutamine; positively charged (basic) amino acids include arginine, lysine, and histidine; and negatively charged (acidic) amino

acids include aspartic acid and glutamic acid. "Insertions" or "deletions" are preferably in the range of about 1 to 20 amino acids, more preferably 1 to 10 amino acids. The variation allowed may be experimentally determined by systematically making insertions, deletions, or substitutions of amino acids in a polypeptide molecule using recombinant

5 DNA techniques and assaying the resulting recombinant variants for activity.

Alternatively, where alteration of function is desired, insertions, deletions or non-conservative alterations can be engineered to produce altered polypeptides. Such alterations can, for example, alter one or more of the biological functions or biochemical characteristics of the polypeptides of the invention. For example, such alterations may  
10 change polypeptide characteristics such as ligand-binding affinities, interchain affinities, or degradation/turnover rate. Further, such alterations can be selected so as to generate polypeptides that are better suited for expression, scale up and the like in the host cells chosen for expression. For example, cysteine residues can be deleted or substituted with another amino acid residue in order to eliminate disulfide bridges.

15 The terms "purified" or "substantially purified" as used herein denotes that the indicated nucleic acid or polypeptide is present in the substantial absence of other biological macromolecules, *e.g.*, polynucleotides, proteins, and the like. In one embodiment, the polynucleotide or polypeptide is purified such that it constitutes at least 95% by weight, more preferably at least 99% by weight, of the indicated biological  
20 macromolecules present (but water, buffers, and other small molecules, especially molecules having a molecular weight of less than 1000 daltons, can be present).

The term "isolated" as used herein refers to a nucleic acid or polypeptide separated from at least one other component (*e.g.*, nucleic acid or polypeptide) present with the nucleic acid or polypeptide in its natural source. In one embodiment, the nucleic  
25 acid or polypeptide is found in the presence of (if anything) only a solvent, buffer, ion, or other component normally present in a solution of the same. The terms "isolated" and "purified" do not encompass nucleic acids or polypeptides present in their natural source.

The term "recombinant," when used herein to refer to a polypeptide or protein, means that a polypeptide or protein is derived from recombinant (*e.g.*, microbial, insect,  
30 or mammalian) expression systems. "Microbial" refers to recombinant polypeptides or proteins made in bacterial or fungal (*e.g.*, yeast) expression systems. As a product,

"recombinant microbial" defines a polypeptide or protein essentially free of native endogenous substances and unaccompanied by associated native glycosylation.

Polypeptides or proteins expressed in most bacterial cultures, *e.g.*, *E. coli*, will be free of glycosylation modifications; polypeptides or proteins expressed in yeast will have a glycosylation pattern in general different from those expressed in mammalian cells.

The term "recombinant expression vehicle or vector" refers to a plasmid or phage or virus or vector, for expressing a polypeptide from a DNA (RNA) sequence. An expression vehicle can comprise a transcriptional unit comprising an assembly of (1) a genetic element or elements having a regulatory role in gene expression, for example, promoters or enhancers, (2) a structural or coding sequence which is transcribed into mRNA and translated into protein, and (3) appropriate transcription initiation and termination sequences. Structural units intended for use in yeast or eukaryotic expression systems preferably include a leader sequence enabling extracellular secretion of translated protein by a host cell. Alternatively, where recombinant protein is expressed without a leader or transport sequence, it may include an amino terminal methionine residue. This residue may or may not be subsequently cleaved from the expressed recombinant protein to provide a final product.

The term "recombinant expression system" means host cells which have stably integrated a recombinant transcriptional unit into chromosomal DNA or carry the recombinant transcriptional unit extrachromosomally. Recombinant expression systems as defined herein will express heterologous polypeptides or proteins upon induction of the regulatory elements linked to the DNA segment or synthetic gene to be expressed. This term also means host cells which have stably integrated a recombinant genetic element or elements having a regulatory role in gene expression, for example, promoters or enhancers. Recombinant expression systems as defined herein will express polypeptides or proteins endogenous to the cell upon induction of the regulatory elements linked to the endogenous DNA segment or gene to be expressed. The cells can be prokaryotic or eukaryotic.

The term "secreted" includes a protein that is transported across or through a membrane, including transport as a result of signal sequences in its amino acid sequence when it is expressed in a suitable host cell. "Secreted" proteins include without limitation

proteins secreted wholly (e.g., soluble proteins) or partially (e.g., receptors) from the cell in which they are expressed. "Secreted" proteins also include without limitation proteins that are transported across the membrane of the endoplasmic reticulum. "Secreted" proteins are also intended to include proteins containing non-typical signal sequences (e.g. Interleukin-1 Beta, see Krasney, P.A. and Young, P.R. (1992) Cytokine 4(2):134-143) and factors released from damaged cells (e.g. Interleukin-1 Receptor Antagonist, see Arend, W.P. et. al. (1998) Annu. Rev. Immunol. 16:27-55)

Where desired, an expression vector may be designed to contain a "signal or leader sequence" which will direct the polypeptide through the membrane of a cell. Such a sequence may be naturally present on the polypeptides of the present invention or provided from heterologous protein sources by recombinant DNA techniques.

The term "stringent" is used to refer to conditions that are commonly understood in the art as stringent. Stringent conditions can include highly stringent conditions (i.e., hybridization to filter-bound DNA in 0.5 M NaHPO<sub>4</sub>, 7% sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS), 1 mM EDTA at 65°C, and washing in 0.1X SSC/0.1% SDS at 68°C), and moderately stringent conditions (i.e., washing in 0.2X SSC/0.1% SDS at 42°C). Other exemplary hybridization conditions are described herein in the examples.

In instances of hybridization of deoxyoligonucleotides, additional exemplary stringent hybridization conditions include washing in 6X SSC/0.05% sodium pyrophosphate at 37°C (for 14-base oligonucleotides), 48°C (for 17-base oligos), 55°C (for 20-base oligonucleotides), and 60°C (for 23-base oligonucleotides).

As used herein, "substantially equivalent" can refer both to nucleotide and amino acid sequences, for example a mutant sequence, that varies from a reference sequence by one or more substitutions, deletions, or additions, the net effect of which does not result in an adverse functional dissimilarity between the reference and subject sequences. Typically, such a substantially equivalent sequence varies from one of those listed herein by no more than about 35% (i.e., the number of individual residue substitutions, additions, and/or deletions in a substantially equivalent sequence, as compared to the corresponding reference sequence, divided by the total number of residues in the substantially equivalent sequence is about 0.35 or less). Such a sequence is said to have 65% sequence identity to the listed sequence. In one embodiment, a substantially

equivalent, *e.g.*, mutant, sequence of the invention varies from a listed sequence by no more than 30% (70% sequence identity); in a variation of this embodiment, by no more than 25% (75% sequence identity); and in a further variation of this embodiment, by no more than 20% (80% sequence identity) and in a further variation of this embodiment, by no more than 10% (90% sequence identity) and in a further variation of this embodiment, by no more than 5% (95% sequence identity). Substantially equivalent, *e.g.*, mutant, amino acid sequences according to the invention preferably have at least 80% sequence identity with a listed amino acid sequence, more preferably at least 90% sequence identity. Substantially equivalent nucleotide sequences of the invention can have lower percent sequence identities, taking into account, for example, the redundancy or degeneracy of the genetic code. Preferably, nucleotide sequence has at least about 65% identity, more preferably at least about 75% identity, and most preferably at least about 95% identity. For the purposes of the present invention, sequences having substantially equivalent biological activity and substantially equivalent expression characteristics are considered substantially equivalent. For the purposes of determining equivalence, truncation of the mature sequence (*e.g.*, via a mutation which creates a spurious stop codon) should be disregarded. Sequence identity may be determined, *e.g.*, using the Jotun Hein method (Hein, J. (1990) *Methods Enzymol.* 183:626-645). Identity between sequences can also be determined by other methods known in the art, *e.g.* by varying hybridization conditions.

The term "totipotent" refers to the capability of a cell to differentiate into all of the cell types of an adult organism.

The term "transformation" means introducing DNA into a suitable host cell so that the DNA is replicable, either as an extrachromosomal element, or by chromosomal integration. The term "transfection" refers to the taking up of an expression vector by a suitable host cell, whether or not any coding sequences are in fact expressed. The term "infection" refers to the introduction of nucleic acids into a suitable host cell by use of a virus or viral vector.

As used herein, an "uptake modulating fragment," UMF, means a series of nucleotides which mediate the uptake of a linked DNA fragment into a cell. UMFs can be readily identified using known UMFs as a target sequence or target motif with the

computer-based systems described below. The presence and activity of a UMF can be confirmed by attaching the suspected UMF to a marker sequence. The resulting nucleic acid molecule is then incubated with an appropriate host under appropriate conditions and the uptake of the marker sequence is determined. As described above, a UMF will increase the frequency of uptake of a linked marker sequence.

Each of the above terms is meant to encompass all that is described for each, unless the context dictates otherwise.

## 4.2 NUCLEIC ACIDS OF THE INVENTION

Nucleotide sequences of the invention are set forth in the Sequence Listing.

The isolated polynucleotides of the invention include a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequences of the SEQ ID NO: 1 – 35; a polynucleotide encoding any one of the peptide sequences of SEQ ID NO:1 – 35; and a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence encoding the mature protein coding sequence of the polynucleotides of any one of SEQ ID NO: 1 - 35. The polynucleotides of the present invention also include, but are not limited to, a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to (a) the complement of any of the nucleotides sequences of the SEQ ID NO: 1 – 35; (b) nucleotide sequences encoding any one of the amino acid sequences set forth in the Sequence Listing; (c) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of any polynucleotide recited above; (d) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homolog of any of the proteins recited above; or (e) a polynucleotide that encodes a polypeptide comprising a specific domain or truncation of the polypeptides of SEQ ID NO: 1- 35. Domains of interest may depend on the nature of the encoded polypeptide; e.g., domains in receptor-like polypeptides include ligand-binding, extracellular, transmembrane, or cytoplasmic domains, or combinations thereof; domains in immunoglobulin-like proteins include the variable immunoglobulin-like domains; domains in enzyme-like polypeptides include catalytic and substrate binding domains; and domains in ligand polypeptides include receptor-binding domains.

The polynucleotides of the invention include naturally occurring or wholly or partially synthetic DNA, e.g., cDNA and genomic DNA, and RNA, e.g., mRNA. The

polynucleotides may include all of the coding region of the cDNA or may represent a portion of the coding region of the cDNA.

The present invention also provides genes corresponding to the cDNA sequences disclosed herein. The corresponding genes can be isolated in accordance with known methods using the sequence information disclosed herein. Such methods include the preparation of probes or primers from the disclosed sequence information for identification and/or amplification of genes in appropriate genomic libraries or other sources of genomic materials. Further 5' and 3' sequence can be obtained using methods known in the art. For example, full length cDNA or genomic DNA that corresponds to any of the polynucleotides of the SEQ ID NO: 1 – 35 can be obtained by screening appropriate cDNA or genomic DNA libraries under suitable hybridization conditions using any of the polynucleotides of the SEQ ID NO: 1 - 35 or a portion thereof as a probe. Alternatively, the polynucleotides of the SEQ ID NO: 1 - 35 may be used as the basis for suitable primer(s) that allow identification and/or amplification of genes in appropriate genomic DNA or cDNA libraries.

The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be assembled from ESTs and sequences (including cDNA and genomic sequences) obtained from one or more public databases, such as dbEST, gbpri, and UniGene. The EST sequences can provide identifying sequence information, representative fragment or segment information, or novel segment information for the full-length gene.

The polynucleotides of the invention also provide polynucleotides including nucleotide sequences that are substantially equivalent to the polynucleotides recited above. Polynucleotides according to the invention can have, *e.g.*, at least about 65%, at least about 70%, at least about 75%, at least about 80%, more typically at least about 90%, and even more typically at least about 95%, sequence identity to a polynucleotide recited above.

Included within the scope of the nucleic acid sequences of the invention are nucleic acid sequence fragments that hybridize under stringent conditions to any of the nucleotide sequences of the SEQ ID NO: 1 - 35, or complements thereof, which fragment is greater than about 5 nucleotides, preferably 7 nucleotides, more preferably greater than 9 nucleotides and most preferably greater than 17 nucleotides. Fragments of, *e.g.* 15, 17, or 20 nucleotides or more that are selective for (*i.e.* specifically hybridize to any one of

the polynucleotides of the invention) are contemplated. Probes capable of specifically hybridizing to a polynucleotide can differentiate polynucleotide sequences of the invention from other polynucleotide sequences in the same family of genes or can differentiate human genes from genes of other species, and are preferably based on unique nucleotide sequences.

The sequences falling within the scope of the present invention are not limited to these specific sequences, but also include allelic and species variations thereof. Allelic and species variations can be routinely determined by comparing the sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 1 - 35, a representative fragment thereof, or a nucleotide sequence at least 90% identical, preferably 95% identical, to SEQ ID NOs: 1 - 35 with a sequence from another isolate of the same species. Furthermore, to accommodate codon variability, the invention includes nucleic acid molecules coding for the same amino acid sequences as do the specific ORFs disclosed herein. In other words, in the coding region of an ORF, substitution of one codon for another codon that encodes the same amino acid is expressly contemplated.

The nearest neighbor or homology result for the nucleic acids of the present invention, including SEQ ID NOs: 1 - 35, can be obtained by searching a database using an algorithm or a program. Preferably, a BLAST which stands for Basic Local Alignment Search Tool is used to search for local sequence alignments (Altshul, S.F. J Mol. Evol. 36 290-300 (1993) and Altschul S.F. et al. J. Mol. Biol. 21:403-410 (1990)). Alternatively a FASTA version 3 search against Genpept, using Fastxy algorithm.

Species homologs (or orthologs) of the disclosed polynucleotides and proteins are also provided by the present invention. Species homologs may be isolated and identified by making suitable probes or primers from the sequences provided herein and screening a suitable nucleic acid source from the desired species.

The invention also encompasses allelic variants of the disclosed polynucleotides or proteins; that is, naturally-occurring alternative forms of the isolated polynucleotide which also encode proteins which are identical, homologous or related to that encoded by the polynucleotides.

The nucleic acid sequences of the invention are further directed to sequences which encode variants of the described nucleic acids. These amino acid sequence variants may be prepared by methods known in the art by introducing appropriate

nucleotide changes into a native or variant polynucleotide. There are two variables in the construction of amino acid sequence variants: the location of the mutation and the nature of the mutation. Nucleic acids encoding the amino acid sequence variants are preferably constructed by mutating the polynucleotide to encode an amino acid sequence that does not occur in nature. These nucleic acid alterations can be made at sites that differ in the nucleic acids from different species (variable positions) or in highly conserved regions (constant regions). Sites at such locations will typically be modified in series, *e.g.*, by substituting first with conservative choices (*e.g.*, hydrophobic amino acid to a different hydrophobic amino acid) and then with more distant choices (*e.g.*, hydrophobic amino acid to a charged amino acid), and then deletions or insertions may be made at the target site. Amino acid sequence deletions generally range from about 1 to 30 residues, preferably about 1 to 10 residues, and are typically contiguous. Amino acid insertions include amino- and/or carboxyl-terminal fusions ranging in length from one to one hundred or more residues, as well as intrasequence insertions of single or multiple amino acid residues. Intrasequence insertions may range generally from about 1 to 10 amino residues, preferably from 1 to 5 residues. Examples of terminal insertions include the heterologous signal sequences necessary for secretion or for intracellular targeting in different host cells and sequences such as FLAG or poly-histidine sequences useful for purifying the expressed protein.

In a preferred method, polynucleotides encoding the novel amino acid sequences are changed via site-directed mutagenesis. This method uses oligonucleotide sequences to alter a polynucleotide to encode the desired amino acid variant, as well as sufficient adjacent nucleotides on both sides of the changed amino acid to form a stable duplex on either side of the site of being changed. In general, the techniques of site-directed mutagenesis are well known to those of skill in the art and this technique is exemplified by publications such as, Edelman et al., *DNA* 2:183 (1983). A versatile and efficient method for producing site-specific changes in a polynucleotide sequence was published by Zoller and Smith, *Nucleic Acids Res.* 10:6487-6500 (1982). PCR may also be used to create amino acid sequence variants of the novel nucleic acids. When small amounts of template DNA are used as starting material, primer(s) that differs slightly in sequence from the corresponding region in the template DNA can generate the desired amino acid

variant. PCR amplification results in a population of product DNA fragments that differ from the polynucleotide template encoding the polypeptide at the position specified by the primer. The product DNA fragments replace the corresponding region in the plasmid and this gives a polynucleotide encoding the desired amino acid variant.

5 A further technique for generating amino acid variants is the cassette mutagenesis technique described in Wells et al., *Gene* 34:315 (1985); and other mutagenesis techniques well known in the art, such as, for example, the techniques in Sambrook et al., supra, and *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Ausubel et al. Due to the inherent degeneracy of the genetic code, other DNA sequences which encode substantially the  
10 same or a functionally equivalent amino acid sequence may be used in the practice of the invention for the cloning and expression of these novel nucleic acids. Such DNA sequences include those which are capable of hybridizing to the appropriate novel nucleic acid sequence under stringent conditions.

Polynucleotides encoding preferred polypeptide truncations of the invention can  
15 be used to generate polynucleotides encoding chimeric or fusion proteins comprising one or more domains of the invention and heterologous protein sequences.

The polynucleotides of the invention additionally include the complement of any of the polynucleotides recited above. The polynucleotide can be DNA (genomic, cDNA, amplified, or synthetic) or RNA. Methods and algorithms for obtaining such  
20 polynucleotides are well known to those of skill in the art and can include, for example, methods for determining hybridization conditions that can routinely isolate polynucleotides of the desired sequence identities.

In accordance with the invention, polynucleotide sequences comprising the mature protein coding sequences corresponding to any one of SEQ ID NO: 1-35, or  
25 functional equivalents thereof, may be used to generate recombinant DNA molecules that direct the expression of that nucleic acid, or a functional equivalent thereof, in appropriate host cells. Also included are the cDNA inserts of any of the clones identified herein.

A polynucleotide according to the invention can be joined to any of a variety of  
30 other nucleotide sequences by well-established recombinant DNA techniques (see Sambrook J et al. (1989) *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor

Laboratory, NY). Useful nucleotide sequences for joining to polynucleotides include an assortment of vectors, e.g., plasmids, cosmids, lambda phage derivatives, phagemids, and the like, that are well known in the art. Accordingly, the invention also provides a vector including a polynucleotide of the invention and a host cell containing the polynucleotide.

5 In general, the vector contains an origin of replication functional in at least one organism, convenient restriction endonuclease sites, and a selectable marker for the host cell.

Vectors according to the invention include expression vectors, replication vectors, probe generation vectors, and sequencing vectors. A host cell according to the invention can be a prokaryotic or eukaryotic cell and can be a unicellular organism or part of a  
10 multicellular organism.

The present invention further provides recombinant constructs comprising a nucleic acid having any of the nucleotide sequences of the SEQ ID NOs: 1 - 35 or a fragment thereof or any other polynucleotides of the invention. In one embodiment, the recombinant constructs of the present invention comprise a vector, such as a plasmid or  
15 viral vector, into which a nucleic acid having any of the nucleotide sequences of the SEQ ID NOs: 1 - 35 or a fragment thereof is inserted, in a forward or reverse orientation. In the case of a vector comprising one of the ORFs of the present invention, the vector may further comprise regulatory sequences, including for example, a promoter, operably linked to the ORF. Large numbers of suitable vectors and promoters are known to those  
20 of skill in the art and are commercially available for generating the recombinant constructs of the present invention. The following vectors are provided by way of example. Bacterial: pBs, phagescript, PsiX174, pBluescript SK, pBs KS, pNH8a, pNH16a, pNH18a, pNH46a (Stratagene); pTrc99A, pKK223-3, pKK233-3, pDR540, pRIT5 (Pharmacia). Eukaryotic: pWLneo, pSV2cat, pOG44, PXTI, pSG (Stratagene)  
25 pSVK3, pBPV, pMSG, pSVL (Pharmacia).

The isolated polynucleotide of the invention may be operably linked to an expression control sequence such as the pMT2 or pED expression vectors disclosed in Kaufman et al., *Nucleic Acids Res.* 19, 4485-4490 (1991), in order to produce the protein recombinantly. Many suitable expression control sequences are known in the art.

30 General methods of expressing recombinant proteins are also known and are exemplified in R. Kaufman, *Methods in Enzymology* 185, 537-566 (1990). As defined herein

"operably linked" means that the isolated polynucleotide of the invention and an expression control sequence are situated within a vector or cell in such a way that the protein is expressed by a host cell which has been transformed (transfected) with the ligated polynucleotide/expression control sequence.

Promoter regions can be selected from any desired gene using CAT (chloramphenicol transferase) vectors or other vectors with selectable markers. Two appropriate vectors are pKK232-8 and pCM7. Particular named bacterial promoters include lacI, lacZ, T3, T7, gpt, lambda PR, and trc. Eukaryotic promoters include CMV immediate early, HSV thymidine kinase, early and late SV40, LTRs from retrovirus, and mouse metallothionein-I. Selection of the appropriate vector and promoter is well within the level of ordinary skill in the art. Generally, recombinant expression vectors will include origins of replication and selectable markers permitting transformation of the host cell, e.g., the ampicillin resistance gene of *E. coli* and *S. cerevisiae* TRP1 gene, and a promoter derived from a highly-expressed gene to direct transcription of a downstream structural sequence. Such promoters can be derived from operons encoding glycolytic enzymes such as 3-phosphoglycerate kinase (PGK), a-factor, acid phosphatase, or heat shock proteins, among others. The heterologous structural sequence is assembled in appropriate phase with translation initiation and termination sequences, and preferably, a leader sequence capable of directing secretion of translated protein into the periplasmic space or extracellular medium. Optionally, the heterologous sequence can encode a fusion protein including an amino terminal identification peptide imparting desired characteristics, e.g., stabilization or simplified purification of expressed recombinant product. Useful expression vectors for bacterial use are constructed by inserting a structural DNA sequence encoding a desired protein together with suitable translation initiation and termination signals in operable reading phase with a functional promoter. The vector will comprise one or more phenotypic selectable markers and an origin of replication to ensure maintenance of the vector and to, if desirable, provide amplification within the host. Suitable prokaryotic hosts for transformation include *E. coli*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Salmonella typhimurium* and various species within the genera *Pseudomonas*, *Streptomyces*, and *Staphylococcus*, although others may also be employed as a matter of choice.

As a representative but non-limiting example, useful expression vectors for bacterial use can comprise a selectable marker and bacterial origin of replication derived from commercially available plasmids comprising genetic elements of the well known cloning vector pBR322 (ATCC 37017). Such commercial vectors include, for example, pKK223-3 (Pharmacia Fine Chemicals, Uppsala, Sweden) and GEM 1 (Promega Biotech, Madison, WI, USA). These pBR322 "backbone" sections are combined with an appropriate promoter and the structural sequence to be expressed. Following transformation of a suitable host strain and growth of the host strain to an appropriate cell density, the selected promoter is induced or derepressed by appropriate means (e.g., temperature shift or chemical induction) and cells are cultured for an additional period. Cells are typically harvested by centrifugation, disrupted by physical or chemical means, and the resulting crude extract retained for further purification.

Polynucleotides of the invention can also be used to induce immune responses. For example, as described in Fan et al., *Nat. Biotech.* 17:870-872 (1999), incorporated herein by reference, nucleic acid sequences encoding a polypeptide may be used to generate antibodies against the encoded polypeptide following topical administration of naked plasmid DNA or following injection, and preferably intramuscular injection of the DNA. The nucleic acid sequences are preferably inserted in a recombinant expression vector and may be in the form of naked DNA.

### 4.3 HOSTS

The present invention further provides host cells genetically engineered to contain the polynucleotides of the invention. For example, such host cells may contain nucleic acids of the invention introduced into the host cell using known transformation, transfection or infection methods. The present invention still further provides host cells genetically engineered to express the polynucleotides of the invention, wherein such polynucleotides are in operative association with a regulatory sequence heterologous to the host cell which drives expression of the polynucleotides in the cell.

Knowledge of nucleic acid sequences allows for modification of cells to permit, or increase, expression of endogenous polypeptide. Cells can be modified (e.g., by homologous recombination) to provide increased polypeptide expression by replacing, in

whole or in part, the naturally occurring promoter with all or part of a heterologous promoter so that the cells express the polypeptide at higher levels. The heterologous promoter is inserted in such a manner that it is operatively linked to the encoding sequences. See, for example, PCT International Publication No. WO94/12650, PCT International Publication No. WO92/20808, and PCT International Publication No. WO91/09955. It is also contemplated that, in addition to heterologous promoter DNA, amplifiable marker DNA (e.g., *ada*, *dhfr*, and the multifunctional CAD gene which encodes carbamyl phosphate synthase, aspartate transcarbamylase, and dihydroorotase) and/or intron DNA may be inserted along with the heterologous promoter DNA. If linked to the coding sequence, amplification of the marker DNA by standard selection methods results in co-amplification of the desired protein coding sequences in the cells.

The host cell can be a higher eukaryotic host cell, such as a mammalian cell, a lower eukaryotic host cell, such as a yeast cell, or the host cell can be a prokaryotic cell, such as a bacterial cell. Introduction of the recombinant construct into the host cell can be effected by calcium phosphate transfection, DEAE, dextran mediated transfection, or electroporation (Davis, L. et al., *Basic Methods in Molecular Biology* (1986)). The host cells containing one of the polynucleotides of the invention, can be used in conventional manners to produce the gene product encoded by the isolated fragment (in the case of an ORF) or can be used to produce a heterologous protein under the control of the EMF.

Any host/vector system can be used to express one or more of the ORFs of the present invention. These include, but are not limited to, eukaryotic hosts such as HeLa cells, Cv-1 cell, COS cells, 293 cells, and Sf9 cells, as well as prokaryotic host such as *E. coli* and *B. subtilis*. The most preferred cells are those which do not normally express the particular polypeptide or protein or which expresses the polypeptide or protein at low natural level. Mature proteins can be expressed in mammalian cells, yeast, bacteria, or other cells under the control of appropriate promoters. Cell-free translation systems can also be employed to produce such proteins using RNAs derived from the DNA constructs of the present invention. Appropriate cloning and expression vectors for use with prokaryotic and eukaryotic hosts are described by Sambrook, et al., in *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Second Edition, Cold Spring Harbor, New York (1989), the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

Various mammalian cell culture systems can also be employed to express recombinant protein. Examples of mammalian expression systems include the COS-7 lines of monkey kidney fibroblasts, described by Gluzman, Cell 23:175 (1981). Other cell lines capable of expressing a compatible vector are, for example, the C127, monkey

5 COS cells, Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cells, human kidney 293 cells, human epidermal A431 cells, human Colo205 cells, 3T3 cells, CV-1 cells, other transformed primate cell lines, normal diploid cells, cell strains derived from *in vitro* culture of primary tissue, primary explants, HeLa cells, mouse L cells, BHK, HL-60, U937, HaK or Jurkat cells. Mammalian expression vectors will comprise an origin of replication, a

10 suitable promoter and also any necessary ribosome binding sites, polyadenylation site, splice donor and acceptor sites, transcriptional termination sequences, and 5' flanking nontranscribed sequences. DNA sequences derived from the SV40 viral genome, for example, SV40 origin, early promoter, enhancer, splice, and polyadenylation sites may be used to provide the required nontranscribed genetic elements. Recombinant polypeptides

15 and proteins produced in bacterial culture are usually isolated by initial extraction from cell pellets, followed by one or more salting-out, aqueous ion exchange or size exclusion chromatography steps. Protein refolding steps can be used, as necessary, in completing configuration of the mature protein. Finally, high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) can be employed for final purification steps. Microbial cells employed in

20 expression of proteins can be disrupted by any convenient method, including freeze-thaw cycling, sonication, mechanical disruption, or use of cell lysing agents.

Alternatively, it may be possible to produce the protein in lower eukaryotes such as yeast or insects or in prokaryotes such as bacteria. Potentially suitable yeast strains include *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, *Schizosaccharomyces pombe*, *Kluyveromyces* strains,

25 *Candida*, or any yeast strain capable of expressing heterologous proteins. Potentially suitable bacterial strains include *Escherichia coli*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Salmonella typhimurium*, or any bacterial strain capable of expressing heterologous proteins. If the protein is made in yeast or bacteria, it may be necessary to modify the protein produced therein, for example by phosphorylation or glycosylation of the appropriate sites, in order

30 to obtain the functional protein. Such covalent attachments may be accomplished using known chemical or enzymatic methods.

In another embodiment of the present invention, cells and tissues may be engineered to express an endogenous gene comprising the polynucleotides of the invention under the control of inducible regulatory elements, in which case the regulatory sequences of the endogenous gene may be replaced by homologous recombination. As described herein, gene targeting can be used to replace a gene's existing regulatory region with a regulatory sequence isolated from a different gene or a novel regulatory sequence synthesized by genetic engineering methods. Such regulatory sequences may be comprised of promoters, enhancers, scaffold-attachment regions, negative regulatory elements, transcriptional initiation sites, regulatory protein binding sites or combinations of said sequences. Alternatively, sequences which affect the structure or stability of the RNA or protein produced may be replaced, removed, added, or otherwise modified by targeting. These sequence include polyadenylation signals, mRNA stability elements, splice sites, leader sequences for enhancing or modifying transport or secretion properties of the protein, or other sequences which alter or improve the function or stability of protein or RNA molecules.

The targeting event may be a simple insertion of the regulatory sequence, placing the gene under the control of the new regulatory sequence, *e.g.*, inserting a new promoter or enhancer or both upstream of a gene. Alternatively, the targeting event may be a simple deletion of a regulatory element, such as the deletion of a tissue-specific negative regulatory element. Alternatively, the targeting event may replace an existing element; for example, a tissue-specific enhancer can be replaced by an enhancer that has broader or different cell-type specificity than the naturally occurring elements. Here, the naturally occurring sequences are deleted and new sequences are added. In all cases, the identification of the targeting event may be facilitated by the use of one or more selectable marker genes that are contiguous with the targeting DNA, allowing for the selection of cells in which the exogenous DNA has integrated into the host cell genome. The identification of the targeting event may also be facilitated by the use of one or more marker genes exhibiting the property of negative selection, such that the negatively selectable marker is linked to the exogenous DNA, but configured such that the negatively selectable marker flanks the targeting sequence, and such that a correct homologous recombination event with sequences in the host cell genome does not result

in the stable integration of the negatively selectable marker. Markers useful for this purpose include the Herpes Simplex Virus thymidine kinase (TK) gene or the bacterial xanthine-guanine phosphoribosyl-transferase (gpt) gene.

The gene targeting or gene activation techniques which can be used in accordance with this aspect of the invention are more particularly described in U.S. Patent No. 5,272,071 to Chappel; U.S. Patent No. 5,578,461 to Sherwin et al.; International Application No. PCT/US92/09627 (WO93/09222) by Selden et al.; and International Application No. PCT/US90/06436 (WO91/06667) by Skoultchi et al., each of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

#### 4.4 POLYPEPTIDES OF THE INVENTION

The isolated polypeptides of the invention include, but are not limited to, a polypeptide comprising: the amino acid sequences set forth as any one of SEQ ID NO: 1-35 or an amino acid sequence encoded by any one of the nucleotide sequences SEQ ID NOs: 1 - 35 or the corresponding full length or mature protein. Polypeptides of the invention also include polypeptides preferably with biological or immunological activity that are encoded by: (a) a polynucleotide having any one of the nucleotide sequences set forth in the SEQ ID NOs: 1 – 35 or (b) polynucleotides encoding any one of the amino acid sequences set forth as SEQ ID NO: 1-35 or (c) polynucleotides that hybridize to the complement of the polynucleotides of either (a) or (b) under stringent hybridization conditions. The invention also provides biologically active or immunologically active variants of any of the amino acid sequences set forth as SEQ ID NO: 1-35 or the corresponding full length or mature protein; and “substantial equivalents” thereof (e.g., with at least about 65%, at least about 70%, at least about 75%, at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, typically at least about 95%, more typically at least about 98%, or most typically at least about 99% amino acid identity) that retain biological activity. Polypeptides encoded by allelic variants may have a similar, increased, or decreased activity compared to polypeptides comprising SEQ ID NO: 1-35.

Fragments of the proteins of the present invention which are capable of exhibiting biological activity are also encompassed by the present invention. Fragments of the protein may be in linear form or they may be cyclized using known methods, for

example, as described in H. U. Saragovi, et al., Bio/Technology 10, 773-778 (1992) and in R. S. McDowell, et al., J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 114, 9245-9253 (1992), both of which are incorporated herein by reference. Such fragments may be fused to carrier molecules such as immunoglobulins for many purposes, including increasing the valency of protein binding sites.

The present invention also provides both full-length and mature forms (for example, without a signal sequence or precursor sequence) of the disclosed proteins. The protein coding sequence is identified in the sequence listing by translation of the disclosed nucleotide sequences. The mature form of such protein may be obtained by expression of a full-length polynucleotide in a suitable mammalian cell or other host cell. The sequence of the mature form of the protein is also determinable from the amino acid sequence of the full-length form. Where proteins of the present invention are membrane bound, soluble forms of the proteins are also provided. In such forms, part or all of the regions causing the proteins to be membrane bound are deleted so that the proteins are fully secreted from the cell in which it is expressed.

Protein compositions of the present invention may further comprise an acceptable carrier, such as a hydrophilic, *e.g.*, pharmaceutically acceptable, carrier.

The present invention further provides isolated polypeptides encoded by the nucleic acid fragments of the present invention or by degenerate variants of the nucleic acid fragments of the present invention. By "degenerate variant" is intended nucleotide fragments which differ from a nucleic acid fragment of the present invention (*e.g.*, an ORF) by nucleotide sequence but, due to the degeneracy of the genetic code, encode an identical polypeptide sequence. Preferred nucleic acid fragments of the present invention are the ORFs that encode proteins.

A variety of methodologies known in the art can be utilized to obtain any one of the isolated polypeptides or proteins of the present invention. At the simplest level, the amino acid sequence can be synthesized using commercially available peptide synthesizers. The synthetically-constructed protein sequences, by virtue of sharing primary, secondary or tertiary structural and/or conformational characteristics with proteins may possess biological properties in common therewith, including protein activity. This technique is particularly useful in producing small peptides and fragments

of larger polypeptides. Fragments are useful, for example, in generating antibodies against the native polypeptide. Thus, they may be employed as biologically active or immunological substitutes for natural, purified proteins in screening of therapeutic compounds and in immunological processes for the development of antibodies.

5           The polypeptides and proteins of the present invention can alternatively be purified from cells which have been altered to express the desired polypeptide or protein. As used herein, a cell is said to be altered to express a desired polypeptide or protein when the cell, through genetic manipulation, is made to produce a polypeptide or protein which it normally does not produce or which the cell normally produces at a lower level.

10          One skilled in the art can readily adapt procedures for introducing and expressing either recombinant or synthetic sequences into eukaryotic or prokaryotic cells in order to generate a cell which produces one of the polypeptides or proteins of the present invention.

15           The invention also relates to methods for producing a polypeptide comprising growing a culture of host cells of the invention in a suitable culture medium, and purifying the protein from the cells or the culture in which the cells are grown. For example, the methods of the invention include a process for producing a polypeptide in which a host cell containing a suitable expression vector that includes a polynucleotide of the invention is cultured under conditions that allow expression of the encoded  
20          polypeptide. The polypeptide can be recovered from the culture, conveniently from the culture medium, or from a lysate prepared from the host cells and further purified. Preferred embodiments include those in which the protein produced by such process is a full length or mature form of the protein.

25           In an alternative method, the polypeptide or protein is purified from bacterial cells which naturally produce the polypeptide or protein. One skilled in the art can readily follow known methods for isolating polypeptides and proteins in order to obtain one of the isolated polypeptides or proteins of the present invention. These include, but are not limited to, immunochromatography, HPLC, size-exclusion chromatography, ion-exchange chromatography, and immuno-affinity chromatography. See, *e.g.*, Scopes,  
30          *Protein Purification: Principles and Practice*, Springer-Verlag (1994); Sambrook, et al., in *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*; Ausubel et al., *Current Protocols in*

*Molecular Biology*. Polypeptide fragments that retain biological/immunological activity include fragments comprising greater than about 100 amino acids, or greater than about 200 amino acids, and fragments that encode specific protein domains.

The purified polypeptides can be used in *in vitro* binding assays which are well known in the art to identify molecules which bind to the polypeptides. These molecules include but are not limited to, for e.g., small molecules, molecules from combinatorial libraries, antibodies or other proteins. The molecules identified in the binding assay are then tested for antagonist or agonist activity in *in vivo* tissue culture or animal models that are well known in the art. In brief, the molecules are titrated into a plurality of cell cultures or animals and then tested for either cell/animal death or prolonged survival of the animal/cells.

In addition, the peptides of the invention or molecules capable of binding to the peptides may be complexed with toxins, e.g., ricin or cholera, or with other compounds that are toxic to cells. The toxin-binding molecule complex is then targeted to a tumor or other cell by the specificity of the binding molecule for SEQ ID NO: 1-35.

The protein of the invention may also be expressed as a product of transgenic animals, e.g., as a component of the milk of transgenic cows, goats, pigs, or sheep which are characterized by somatic or germ cells containing a nucleotide sequence encoding the protein.

The proteins provided herein also include proteins characterized by amino acid sequences similar to those of purified proteins but into which modification are naturally provided or deliberately engineered. For example, modifications, in the peptide or DNA sequence, can be made by those skilled in the art using known techniques. Modifications of interest in the protein sequences may include the alteration, substitution, replacement, insertion or deletion of a selected amino acid residue in the coding sequence. For example, one or more of the cysteine residues may be deleted or replaced with another amino acid to alter the conformation of the molecule. Techniques for such alteration, substitution, replacement, insertion or deletion are well known to those skilled in the art (see, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 4,518,584). Preferably, such alteration, substitution, replacement, insertion or deletion retains the desired activity of the protein. Regions of the protein that are important for the protein function can be determined by various methods known in

the art including the alanine-scanning method which involved systematic substitution of single or strings of amino acids with alanine, followed by testing the resulting alanine-containing variant for biological activity. This type of analysis determines the importance of the substituted amino acid(s) in biological activity. Regions of the protein that are important for protein function may be determined by the eMATRIX program.

Other fragments and derivatives of the sequences of proteins which would be expected to retain protein activity in whole or in part and are useful for screening or other immunological methodologies may also be easily made by those skilled in the art given the disclosures herein. Such modifications are encompassed by the present invention.

The protein may also be produced by operably linking the isolated polynucleotide of the invention to suitable control sequences in one or more insect expression vectors, and employing an insect expression system. Materials and methods for baculovirus/insect cell expression systems are commercially available in kit form from, e.g., Invitrogen, San Diego, Calif., U.S.A. (the MaxBat™ kit), and such methods are well known in the art, as described in Summers and Smith, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 1555 (1987), incorporated herein by reference. As used herein, an insect cell capable of expressing a polynucleotide of the present invention is "transformed."

The protein of the invention may be prepared by culturing transformed host cells under culture conditions suitable to express the recombinant protein. The resulting expressed protein may then be purified from such culture (*i.e.*, from culture medium or cell extracts) using known purification processes, such as gel filtration and ion exchange chromatography. The purification of the protein may also include an affinity column containing agents which will bind to the protein; one or more column steps over such affinity resins as concanavalin A-agarose, heparin-toyopearl™ or Cibacrom blue 3GA Sepharose™; one or more steps involving hydrophobic interaction chromatography using such resins as phenyl ether, butyl ether, or propyl ether; or immunoaffinity chromatography.

Alternatively, the protein of the invention may also be expressed in a form which will facilitate purification. For example, it may be expressed as a fusion protein, such as those of maltose binding protein (MBP), glutathione-S-transferase (GST) or thioredoxin

(TRX), or as a His tag. Kits for expression and purification of such fusion proteins are commercially available from New England BioLab (Beverly, Mass.), Pharmacia (Piscataway, N.J.) and Invitrogen, respectively. The protein can also be tagged with an epitope and subsequently purified by using a specific antibody directed to such epitope.

5 One such epitope ("FLAG®") is commercially available from Kodak (New Haven, Conn.).

10 Finally, one or more reverse-phase high performance liquid chromatography (RP-HPLC) steps employing hydrophobic RP-HPLC media, *e.g.*, silica gel having pendant methyl or other aliphatic groups, can be employed to further purify the protein. Some or all of the foregoing purification steps, in various combinations, can also be employed to provide a substantially homogeneous isolated recombinant protein. The protein thus purified is substantially free of other mammalian proteins and is defined in accordance with the present invention as an "isolated protein."

15 The polypeptides of the invention include analogs (variants). This embraces fragments, as well as peptides in which one or more amino acids has been deleted, inserted, or substituted. Also, analogs of the polypeptides of the invention embrace fusions of the polypeptides or modifications of the polypeptides of the invention, wherein the polypeptide or analog is fused to another moiety or moieties, *e.g.*, targeting moiety or another therapeutic agent. Such analogs may exhibit improved properties such as activity and/or stability. Examples of moieties which may be fused to the polypeptide or an analog include, for example, targeting moieties which provide for the delivery of polypeptide to pancreatic cells, *e.g.*, antibodies to pancreatic cells, antibodies to immune cells such as T-cells, monocytes, dendritic cells, granulocytes, etc., as well as receptor and ligands expressed on pancreatic or immune cells. Other moieties which may be fused to the polypeptide include therapeutic agents which are used for treatment, for example, immunosuppressive drugs such as cyclosporin, SK506, azathioprine, CD3 antibodies and steroids. Also, polypeptides may be fused to immune modulators, and other cytokines such as alpha or beta interferon.

#### 30 4.4.1 DETERMINING POLYPEPTIDE AND POLYNUCLEOTIDE IDENTITY AND SIMILARITY

Preferred identity and/or similarity are designed to give the largest match between the sequences tested. Methods to determine identity and similarity are codified in computer programs including, but are not limited to, the GCG program package, including GAP (Devereux, J., et al., Nucleic Acids Research 12(1):387 (1984); Genetics Computer Group, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI), BLASTP, BLASTN, BLASTX, FASTA (Altschul, S.F. et al., J. Molec. Biol. 215:403-410 (1990), PSI-BLAST (Altschul S.F. et al., Nucleic Acids Res. vol. 25, pp. 3389-3402, herein incorporated by reference), eMatrix software (Wu et al., J. Comp. Biol., Vol. 6, pp. 219-235 (1999), herein incorporated by reference), eMotif software (Nevill-Manning et al, ISMB-97, Vol. 4, pp. 202-209, herein incorporated by reference), pFam software (Sonnhammer et al., Nucleic Acids Res., Vol. 26(1), pp. 320-322 (1998), herein incorporated by reference) and the Kyte-Doolittle hydrophobicity prediction algorithm (J. Mol Biol, 157, pp. 105-31 (1982), incorporated herein by reference). The BLAST programs are publicly available from the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) and other sources (BLAST Manual, Altschul, S., et al. NCB NLM NIH Bethesda, MD 20894; Altschul, S., et al., J. Mol. Biol. 215:403-410 (1990).

#### 4.5 GENE THERAPY

Mutations in the polynucleotides of the invention gene may result in loss of normal function of the encoded protein. The invention thus provides gene therapy to restore normal activity of the polypeptides of the invention; or to treat disease states involving polypeptides of the invention. Delivery of a functional gene encoding polypeptides of the invention to appropriate cells is effected *ex vivo*, *in situ*, or *in vivo* by use of vectors, and more particularly viral vectors (e.g., adenovirus, adeno-associated virus, or a retrovirus), or *ex vivo* by use of physical DNA transfer methods (e.g., liposomes or chemical treatments). See, for example, Anderson, Nature, supplement to vol. 392, no. 6679, pp.25-20 (1998). For additional reviews of gene therapy technology see Friedmann, Science, 244: 1275-1281 (1989); Verma, Scientific American: 68-84 (1990); and Miller, Nature, 357: 455-460 (1992). Introduction of any one of the nucleotides of the present invention or a gene encoding the polypeptides of the present invention can also be accomplished with extrachromosomal substrates (transient

expression) or artificial chromosomes (stable expression). Cells may also be cultured *ex vivo* in the presence of proteins of the present invention in order to proliferate or to produce a desired effect on or activity in such cells. Treated cells can then be introduced *in vivo* for therapeutic purposes. Alternatively, it is contemplated that in other human  
5 disease states, preventing the expression of or inhibiting the activity of polypeptides of the invention will be useful in treating the disease states. It is contemplated that antisense therapy or gene therapy could be applied to negatively regulate the expression of polypeptides of the invention.

Other methods inhibiting expression of a protein include the introduction of  
10 antisense molecules to the nucleic acids of the present invention, their complements, or their translated RNA sequences, by methods known in the art. Further, the polypeptides of the present invention can be inhibited by using targeted deletion methods, or the insertion of a negative regulatory element such as a silencer, which is tissue specific.

The present invention still further provides cells genetically engineered *in vivo* to  
15 express the polynucleotides of the invention, wherein such polynucleotides are in operative association with a regulatory sequence heterologous to the host cell which drives expression of the polynucleotides in the cell. These methods can be used to increase or decrease the expression of the polynucleotides of the present invention.

Knowledge of DNA sequences provided by the invention allows for modification of  
20 cells to permit, increase, or decrease, expression of endogenous polypeptide. Cells can be modified (e.g., by homologous recombination) to provide increased polypeptide expression by replacing, in whole or in part, the naturally occurring promoter with all or part of a heterologous promoter so that the cells express the protein at higher levels. The heterologous promoter is inserted in such a manner that it is operatively linked to the desired protein  
25 encoding sequences. See, for example, PCT International Publication No. WO 94/12650, PCT International Publication No. WO 92/20808, and PCT International Publication No. WO 91/09955. It is also contemplated that, in addition to heterologous promoter DNA, amplifiable marker DNA (e.g., *ada*, *dhfr*, and the multifunctional CAD gene which encodes carbamyl phosphate synthase, aspartate transcarbamylase, and dihydroorotase) and/or intron  
30 DNA may be inserted along with the heterologous promoter DNA. If linked to the desired

protein coding sequence, amplification of the marker DNA by standard selection methods results in co-amplification of the desired protein coding sequences in the cells.

In another embodiment of the present invention, cells and tissues may be engineered to express an endogenous gene comprising the polynucleotides of the invention under the control of inducible regulatory elements, in which case the regulatory sequences of the endogenous gene may be replaced by homologous recombination. As described herein, gene targeting can be used to replace a gene's existing regulatory region with a regulatory sequence isolated from a different gene or a novel regulatory sequence synthesized by genetic engineering methods. Such regulatory sequences may be comprised of promoters, enhancers, scaffold-attachment regions, negative regulatory elements, transcriptional initiation sites, regulatory protein binding sites or combinations of said sequences. Alternatively, sequences which affect the structure or stability of the RNA or protein produced may be replaced, removed, added, or otherwise modified by targeting. These sequences include polyadenylation signals, mRNA stability elements, splice sites, leader sequences for enhancing or modifying transport or secretion properties of the protein, or other sequences which alter or improve the function or stability of protein or RNA molecules.

The targeting event may be a simple insertion of the regulatory sequence, placing the gene under the control of the new regulatory sequence, *e.g.*, inserting a new promoter or enhancer or both upstream of a gene. Alternatively, the targeting event may be a simple deletion of a regulatory element, such as the deletion of a tissue-specific negative regulatory element. Alternatively, the targeting event may replace an existing element; for example, a tissue-specific enhancer can be replaced by an enhancer that has broader or different cell-type specificity than the naturally occurring elements. Here, the naturally occurring sequences are deleted and new sequences are added. In all cases, the identification of the targeting event may be facilitated by the use of one or more selectable marker genes that are contiguous with the targeting DNA, allowing for the selection of cells in which the exogenous DNA has integrated into the cell genome. The identification of the targeting event may also be facilitated by the use of one or more marker genes exhibiting the property of negative selection, such that the negatively selectable marker is linked to the exogenous DNA, but configured such that the negatively selectable marker flanks the targeting

sequence, and such that a correct homologous recombination event with sequences in the host cell genome does not result in the stable integration of the negatively selectable marker. Markers useful for this purpose include the Herpes Simplex Virus thymidine kinase (TK) gene or the bacterial xanthine-guanine phosphoribosyl-transferase (gpt) gene.

5 The gene targeting or gene activation techniques which can be used in accordance with this aspect of the invention are more particularly described in U.S. Patent No. 5,272,071 to Chappel; U.S. Patent No. 5,578,461 to Sherwin et al.; International Application No. PCT/US92/09627 (WO93/09222) by Selden et al.; and International Application No. PCT/US90/06436 (WO91/06667) by Skoultchi et al., each of which is incorporated by  
10 reference herein in its entirety.

#### 4.6 TRANSGENIC ANIMALS

In preferred methods to determine biological functions of the polypeptides of the invention in vivo, one or more genes provided by the invention are either over expressed  
15 or inactivated in the germ line of animals using homologous recombination [Capecchi, Science 244:1288-1292 (1989)]. Animals in which the gene is over expressed, under the regulatory control of exogenous or endogenous promoter elements, are known as transgenic animals. Animals in which an endogenous gene has been inactivated by homologous recombination are referred to as "knockout" animals. Knockout animals,  
20 preferably non-human mammals, can be prepared as described in U.S. Patent No. 5,557,032, incorporated herein by reference. Transgenic animals are useful to determine the roles polypeptides of the invention play in biological processes, and preferably in disease states. Transgenic animals are useful as model systems to identify compounds that modulate lipid metabolism. Transgenic animals, preferably non-human mammals,  
25 are produced using methods as described in U.S. Patent No 5,489,743 and PCT Publication No. WO94/28122, incorporated herein by reference.

Transgenic animals can be prepared wherein all or part of a promoter of the polynucleotides of the invention is either activated or inactivated to alter the level of expression of the polypeptides of the invention. Inactivation can be carried out using  
30 homologous recombination methods described above. Activation can be achieved by supplementing or even replacing the homologous promoter to provide for increased

protein expression. The homologous promoter can be supplemented by insertion of one or more heterologous enhancer elements known to confer promoter activation in a particular tissue.

The polynucleotides of the present invention also make possible the development, through, e.g., homologous recombination or knock out strategies, of animals that fail to express polypeptides of the invention or that express a variant polypeptide. Such animals are useful as models for studying the *in vivo* activities of polypeptide as well as for studying modulators of the polypeptides of the invention.

In preferred methods to determine biological functions of the polypeptides of the invention *in vivo*, one or more genes provided by the invention are either over expressed or inactivated in the germ line of animals using homologous recombination [Capecchi, Science 244:1288-1292 (1989)]. Animals in which the gene is over expressed, under the regulatory control of exogenous or endogenous promoter elements, are known as transgenic animals. Animals in which an endogenous gene has been inactivated by homologous recombination are referred to as "knockout" animals. Knockout animals, preferably non-human mammals, can be prepared as described in U.S. Patent No. 5,557,032, incorporated herein by reference. Transgenic animals are useful to determine the roles polypeptides of the invention play in biological processes, and preferably in disease states. Transgenic animals are useful as model systems to identify compounds that modulate lipid metabolism. Transgenic animals, preferably non-human mammals, are produced using methods as described in U.S. Patent No 5,489,743 and PCT Publication No. WO94/28122, incorporated herein by reference.

Transgenic animals can be prepared wherein all or part of the polynucleotides of the invention promoter is either activated or inactivated to alter the level of expression of the polypeptides of the invention. Inactivation can be carried out using homologous recombination methods described above. Activation can be achieved by supplementing or even replacing the homologous promoter to provide for increased protein expression. The homologous promoter can be supplemented by insertion of one or more heterologous enhancer elements known to confer promoter activation in a particular tissue.

#### 4.7 USES AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY



labeled) to identify chromosomes or to map related gene positions; to compare with endogenous DNA sequences in patients to identify potential genetic disorders; as probes to hybridize and thus discover novel, related DNA sequences; as a source of information to derive PCR primers for genetic fingerprinting; as a probe to "subtract-out" known sequences in the process of discovering other novel polynucleotides; for selecting and making oligomers for attachment to a "gene chip" or other support, including for examination of expression patterns; to raise anti-protein antibodies using DNA immunization techniques; and as an antigen to raise anti-DNA antibodies or elicit another immune response. Where the polynucleotide encodes a protein which binds or potentially binds to another protein (such as, for example, in a receptor-ligand interaction), the polynucleotide can also be used in interaction trap assays (such as, for example, that described in Gyuris et al., Cell 75:791-803 (1993)) to identify polynucleotides encoding the other protein with which binding occurs or to identify inhibitors of the binding interaction.

The polypeptides provided by the present invention can similarly be used in assays to determine biological activity, including in a panel of multiple proteins for high-throughput screening; to raise antibodies or to elicit another immune response; as a reagent (including the labeled reagent) in assays designed to quantitatively determine levels of the protein (or its receptor) in biological fluids; as markers for tissues in which the corresponding polypeptide is preferentially expressed (either constitutively or at a particular stage of tissue differentiation or development or in a disease state); and, of course, to isolate correlative receptors or ligands. Proteins involved in these binding interactions can also be used to screen for peptide or small molecule inhibitors or agonists of the binding interaction.

Any or all of these research utilities are capable of being developed into reagent grade or kit format for commercialization as research products.

Methods for performing the uses listed above are well known to those skilled in the art. References disclosing such methods include without limitation "Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual", 2d ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Sambrook, J., E. F. Fritsch and T. Maniatis eds., 1989, and "Methods in Enzymology:

Guide to Molecular Cloning Techniques", Academic Press, Berger, S. L. and A. R. Kimmel eds., 1987.

#### 4.7.2 NUTRITIONAL USES

Polynucleotides and polypeptides of the present invention can also be used as nutritional sources or supplements. Such uses include without limitation use as a protein or amino acid supplement, use as a carbon source, use as a nitrogen source and use as a source of carbohydrate. In such cases the polypeptide or polynucleotide of the invention can be added to the feed of a particular organism or can be administered as a separate solid or liquid preparation, such as in the form of powder, pills, solutions, suspensions or capsules. In the case of microorganisms, the polypeptide or polynucleotide of the invention can be added to the medium in or on which the microorganism is cultured.

#### 4.7.3 CYTOKINE AND CELL PROLIFERATION/DIFFERENTIATION ACTIVITY

A polypeptide of the present invention may exhibit activity relating to cytokine, cell proliferation (either inducing or inhibiting) or cell differentiation (either inducing or inhibiting) activity or may induce production of other cytokines in certain cell populations. A polynucleotide of the invention can encode a polypeptide exhibiting such attributes. Many protein factors discovered to date, including all known cytokines, have exhibited activity in one or more factor-dependent cell proliferation assays, and hence the assays serve as a convenient confirmation of cytokine activity. The activity of therapeutic compositions of the present invention is evidenced by any one of a number of routine factor dependent cell proliferation assays for cell lines including, without limitation, 32D, DA2, DA1G, T10, B9, B9/11, BaF3, MC9/G, M+(preB M+), 2E8, RB5, DA1, 123, T1165, HT2, CTLL2, TF-1, Mo7e, CMK, HUVEC, and Caco. Therapeutic compositions of the invention can be used in the following:

Assays for T-cell or thymocyte proliferation include without limitation those described in: Current Protocols in Immunology, Ed by J. E. Coligan, A. M. Kruisbeek, D. H. Margulies, E. M. Shevach, W. Strober, Pub. Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley-Interscience (Chapter 3, *In Vitro* assays for Mouse Lymphocyte Function 3.1-3.19;

Chapter 7, Immunologic studies in Humans); Takai et al., J. Immunol. 137:3494-3500, 1986; Bertagnolli et al., J. Immunol. 145:1706-1712, 1990; Bertagnolli et al., Cellular Immunology 133:327-341, 1991; Bertagnolli, et al., I. Immunol. 149:3778-3783, 1992; Bowman et al., I. Immunol. 152:1756-1761, 1994.

5 Assays for cytokine production and/or proliferation of spleen cells, lymph node cells or thymocytes include, without limitation, those described in: Polyclonal T cell stimulation, Kruisbeek, A. M. and Shevach, E. M. In Current Protocols in Immunology. J. E. e.a. Coligan eds. Vol 1 pp. 3.12.1-3.12.14, John Wiley and Sons, Toronto. 1994; and Measurement of mouse and human interleukin- , Schreiber, R. D. In Current Protocols in Immunology. J. E. e.a. Coligan eds. Vol 1 pp. 6.8.1-6.8.8, John Wiley and Sons, Toronto. 1994.

10 Assays for proliferation and differentiation of hematopoietic and lymphopoietic cells include, without limitation, those described in: Measurement of Human and Murine Interleukin 2 and Interleukin 4, Bottomly, K., Davis, L. S. and Lipsky, P. E. In Current Protocols in Immunology. J. E. e.a. Coligan eds. Vol 1 pp. 6.3.1-6.3.12, John Wiley and Sons, Toronto. 1991; deVries et al., J. Exp. Med. 173:1205-1211, 1991; Moreau et al., Nature 336:690-692, 1988; Greenberger et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 80:2931-2938, 1983; Measurement of mouse and human interleukin 6--Nordan, R. In Current Protocols in Immunology. J. E. Coligan eds. Vol 1 pp. 6.6.1-6.6.5, John Wiley and Sons, Toronto. 1991; Smith et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 83:1857-1861, 1986; Measurement of human Interleukin 11--Bennett, F., Giannotti, J., Clark, S. C. and Turner, K. J. In Current Protocols in Immunology. J. E. Coligan eds. Vol 1 pp. 6.15.1 John Wiley and Sons, Toronto. 1991; Measurement of mouse and human Interleukin 9--Ciarletta, A., Giannotti, J., Clark, S. C. and Turner, K. J. In Current Protocols in Immunology. J. E. Coligan eds. Vol 1 pp. 6.13.1, John Wiley and Sons, Toronto. 1991.

25 Assays for T-cell clone responses to antigens (which will identify, among others, proteins that affect APC-T cell interactions as well as direct T-cell effects by measuring proliferation and cytokine production) include, without limitation, those described in: Current Protocols in Immunology, Ed by J. E. Coligan, A. M. Kruisbeek, D. H. Margulies, E. M. Shevach, W Strober, Pub. Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley-Interscience (Chapter 3, *In Vitro* assays for Mouse Lymphocyte Function; Chapter

6, Cytokines and their cellular receptors; Chapter 7, Immunologic studies in Humans); Weinberger et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 77:6091-6095, 1980; Weinberger et al., Eur. J. Immun. 11:405-411, 1981; Takai et al., J. Immunol. 137:3494-3500, 1986; Takai et al., J. Immunol. 140:508-512, 1988.

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#### 4.7.4 STEM CELL GROWTH FACTOR ACTIVITY

A polypeptide of the present invention may exhibit stem cell growth factor activity and be involved in the proliferation, differentiation and survival of pluripotent and totipotent stem cells including primordial germ cells, embryonic stem cells, hematopoietic stem cells and/or germ line stem cells. Administration of the polypeptide of the invention to stem cells *in vivo* or *ex vivo* is expected to maintain and expand cell populations in a totipotent or pluripotent state which would be useful for re-engineering damaged or diseased tissues, transplantation, manufacture of bio-pharmaceuticals and the development of bio-sensors. The ability to produce large quantities of human cells has important working applications for the production of human proteins which currently must be obtained from non-human sources or donors, implantation of cells to treat diseases such as Parkinson's, Alzheimer's and other neurodegenerative diseases; tissues for grafting such as bone marrow, skin, cartilage, tendons, bone, muscle (including cardiac muscle), blood vessels, cornea, neural cells, gastrointestinal cells and others; and organs for transplantation such as kidney, liver, pancreas (including islet cells), heart and lung.

It is contemplated that multiple different exogenous growth factors and/or cytokines may be administered in combination with the polypeptide of the invention to achieve the desired effect, including any of the growth factors listed herein, other stem cell maintenance factors, and specifically including stem cell factor (SCF), leukemia inhibitory factor (LIF), Flt-3 ligand (Flt-3L), any of the interleukins, recombinant soluble IL-6 receptor fused to IL-6, macrophage inflammatory protein 1-alpha (MIP-1-alpha), G-CSF, GM-CSF, thrombopoietin (TPO), platelet factor 4 (PF-4), platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF), neural growth factors and basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF).

Since totipotent stem cells can give rise to virtually any mature cell type, expansion of these cells in culture will facilitate the production of large quantities of

Stem cells themselves can be transfected with a polynucleotide of the invention to induce autocrine expression of the polypeptide of the invention. This will allow for generation of undifferentiated totipotent/pluripotent stem cell lines that are useful as is or that can then be differentiated into the desired mature cell types. These stable cell lines can also serve as a source of undifferentiated totipotent/pluripotent mRNA to create cDNA libraries and templates for polymerase chain reaction experiments. These studies would allow for the isolation and identification of differentially expressed genes in stem cell populations that regulate stem cell proliferation and/or maintenance.

Expansion and maintenance of totipotent stem cell populations will be useful in the treatment of many pathological conditions. For example, polypeptides of the present invention may be used to manipulate stem cells in culture to give rise to neuroepithelial cells that can be used to augment or replace cells damaged by illness, autoimmune disease, accidental damage or genetic disorders. The polypeptide of the invention may be useful for inducing the proliferation of neural cells and for the regeneration of nerve and brain tissue, i.e. for the treatment of central and peripheral nervous system diseases and neuropathies, as well as mechanical and traumatic disorders which involve degeneration, death or trauma to neural cells or nerve tissue. In addition, the expanded stem cell populations can also be genetically altered for gene therapy purposes and to decrease host rejection of replacement tissues after grafting or implantation.

Expression of the polypeptide of the invention and its effect on stem cells can also be manipulated to achieve controlled differentiation of the stem cells into more differentiated cell types. A broadly applicable method of obtaining pure populations of a

specific differentiated cell type from undifferentiated stem cell populations involves the use of a cell-type specific promoter driving a selectable marker. The selectable marker allows only cells of the desired type to survive. For example, stem cells can be induced to differentiate into cardiomyocytes (Wobus et al., Differentiation, 48: 173-182, (1991); Klug et al., J. Clin. Invest., 98(1): 216-224, (1998)) or skeletal muscle cells (Browder, L. W. In: *Principles of Tissue Engineering* eds. Lanza et al., Academic Press (1997)). Alternatively, directed differentiation of stem cells can be accomplished by culturing the stem cells in the presence of a differentiation factor such as retinoic acid and an antagonist of the polypeptide of the invention which would inhibit the effects of endogenous stem cell factor activity and allow differentiation to proceed.

*In vitro* cultures of stem cells can be used to determine if the polypeptide of the invention exhibits stem cell growth factor activity. Stem cells are isolated from any one of various cell sources (including hematopoietic stem cells and embryonic stem cells) and cultured on a feeder layer, as described by Thompson et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci, U.S.A., 92: 7844-7848 (1995), in the presence of the polypeptide of the invention alone or in combination with other growth factors or cytokines. The ability of the polypeptide of the invention to induce stem cells proliferation is determined by colony formation on semi-solid support e.g. as described by Bernstein et al., Blood, 77: 2316-2321 (1991).

#### **4.7.5 HEMATOPOIESIS REGULATING ACTIVITY**

A polypeptide of the present invention may be involved in regulation of hematopoiesis and, consequently, in the treatment of myeloid or lymphoid cell disorders. Even marginal biological activity in support of colony forming cells or of factor-dependent cell lines indicates involvement in regulating hematopoiesis, e.g. in supporting the growth and proliferation of erythroid progenitor cells alone or in combination with other cytokines, thereby indicating utility, for example, in treating various anemias or for use in conjunction with irradiation/chemotherapy to stimulate the production of erythroid precursors and/or erythroid cells; in supporting the growth and proliferation of myeloid cells such as granulocytes and monocytes/macrophages (i.e., traditional CSF activity) useful, for example, in conjunction with chemotherapy to prevent or treat consequent myelo-suppression; in supporting the growth and proliferation

Therapeutic compositions of the invention can be used in the following:

Suitable assays for proliferation and differentiation of various hematopoietic lines are cited above.

Assays for embryonic stem cell differentiation (which will identify, among others, proteins that influence embryonic differentiation hematopoiesis) include, without limitation, those described in: Johansson et al. Cellular Biology 15:141-151, 1995; Keller et al., Molecular and Cellular Biology 13:473-486, 1993; McClanahan et al., Blood 81:2903-2915, 1993.

Assays for stem cell survival and differentiation (which will identify, among others, proteins that regulate lympho-hematopoiesis) include, without limitation, those described in: Methylcellulose colony forming assays, Freshney, M. G. In *Culture of Hematopoietic Cells*. R. I. Freshney, et al. eds. Vol pp. 265-268, Wiley-Liss, Inc., New York, N.Y. 1994; Hirayama et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89:5907-5911, 1992; Primitive hematopoietic colony forming cells with high proliferative potential, McNiece, I. K. and Briddell, R. A. In *Culture of Hematopoietic Cells*. R. I. Freshney, et al. eds. Vol pp. 23-39, Wiley-Liss, Inc., New York, N.Y. 1994; Neben et al., *Experimental Hematology* 22:353-359, 1994; Cobblestone area forming cell assay, Ploemacher, R. E. In *Culture of Hematopoietic Cells*. R. I. Freshney, et al. eds. Vol pp. 1-21, Wiley-Liss, Inc., New York, N.Y. 1994; Long term bone marrow cultures in the presence of stromal cells, Spooncer, E., Dexter, M. and Allen, T. In *Culture of Hematopoietic Cells*. R. I.

Freshney, et al. eds. Vol pp. 163-179, Wiley-Liss, Inc., New York, N.Y. 1994; Long term culture initiating cell assay, Sutherland, H. J. In Culture of Hematopoietic Cells. R. I. Freshney, et al. eds. Vol pp. 139-162, Wiley-Liss, Inc., New York, N.Y. 1994.

#### 5           **4.7.6   TISSUE GROWTH ACTIVITY**

A polypeptide of the present invention also may be involved in bone, cartilage, tendon, ligament and/or nerve tissue growth or regeneration, as well as in wound healing and tissue repair and replacement, and in healing of burns, incisions and ulcers.

10           A polypeptide of the present invention which induces cartilage and/or bone growth in circumstances where bone is not normally formed, has application in the healing of bone fractures and cartilage damage or defects in humans and other animals. Compositions of a polypeptide, antibody, binding partner, or other modulator of the invention may have prophylactic use in closed as well as open fracture reduction and also in the improved fixation of artificial joints. De novo bone formation induced by an  
15           osteogenic agent contributes to the repair of congenital, trauma induced, or oncologic resection induced craniofacial defects, and also is useful in cosmetic plastic surgery.

20           A polypeptide of this invention may also be involved in attracting bone-forming cells, stimulating growth of bone-forming cells, or inducing differentiation of progenitors of bone-forming cells. Treatment of osteoporosis, osteoarthritis, bone degenerative disorders, or periodontal disease, such as through stimulation of bone and/or cartilage repair or by blocking inflammation or processes of tissue destruction (collagenase activity, osteoclast activity, etc.) mediated by inflammatory processes may also be possible using the composition of the invention.

25           Another category of tissue regeneration activity that may involve the polypeptide of the present invention is tendon/ligament formation. Induction of tendon/ligament-like tissue or other tissue formation in circumstances where such tissue is not normally formed, has application in the healing of tendon or ligament tears, deformities and other tendon or ligament defects in humans and other animals. Such a preparation employing a tendon/ligament-like tissue inducing protein may have prophylactic use in preventing  
30           damage to tendon or ligament tissue, as well as use in the improved fixation of tendon or ligament to bone or other tissues, and in repairing defects to tendon or ligament tissue.

De novo tendon/ligament-like tissue formation induced by a composition of the present invention contributes to the repair of congenital, trauma induced, or other tendon or ligament defects of other origin, and is also useful in cosmetic plastic surgery for attachment or repair of tendons or ligaments. The compositions of the present invention may provide environment to attract tendon- or ligament-forming cells, stimulate growth of tendon- or ligament-forming cells, induce differentiation of progenitors of tendon- or ligament-forming cells, or induce growth of tendon/ligament cells or progenitors *ex vivo* for return *in vivo* to effect tissue repair. The compositions of the invention may also be useful in the treatment of tendinitis, carpal tunnel syndrome and other tendon or ligament defects. The compositions may also include an appropriate matrix and/or sequestering agent as a carrier as is well known in the art.

The compositions of the present invention may also be useful for proliferation of neural cells and for regeneration of nerve and brain tissue, i.e. for the treatment of central and peripheral nervous system diseases and neuropathies, as well as mechanical and traumatic disorders, which involve degeneration, death or trauma to neural cells or nerve tissue. More specifically, a composition may be used in the treatment of diseases of the peripheral nervous system, such as peripheral nerve injuries, peripheral neuropathy and localized neuropathies, and central nervous system diseases, such as Alzheimer's, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, and Shy-Drager syndrome. Further conditions which may be treated in accordance with the present invention include mechanical and traumatic disorders, such as spinal cord disorders, head trauma and cerebrovascular diseases such as stroke. Peripheral neuropathies resulting from chemotherapy or other medical therapies may also be treatable using a composition of the invention.

Compositions of the invention may also be useful to promote better or faster closure of non-healing wounds, including without limitation pressure ulcers, ulcers associated with vascular insufficiency, surgical and traumatic wounds, and the like.

Compositions of the present invention may also be involved in the generation or regeneration of other tissues, such as organs (including, for example, pancreas, liver, intestine, kidney, skin, endothelium), muscle (smooth, skeletal or cardiac) and vascular (including vascular endothelium) tissue, or for promoting the growth of cells comprising

such tissues. Part of the desired effects may be by inhibition or modulation of fibrotic scarring may allow normal tissue to regenerate. A polypeptide of the present invention may also exhibit angiogenic activity.

A composition of the present invention may also be useful for gut protection or regeneration and treatment of lung or liver fibrosis, reperfusion injury in various tissues, and conditions resulting from systemic cytokine damage.

A composition of the present invention may also be useful for promoting or inhibiting differentiation of tissues described above from precursor tissues or cells; or for inhibiting the growth of tissues described above.

Therapeutic compositions of the invention can be used in the following:

Assays for tissue generation activity include, without limitation, those described in: International Patent Publication No. WO95/16035 (bone, cartilage, tendon); International Patent Publication No. WO95/05846 (nerve, neuronal); International Patent Publication No. WO91/07491 (skin, endothelium).

Assays for wound healing activity include, without limitation, those described in: Winter, Epidermal Wound Healing, pps. 71-112 (Maibach, H. I. and Rovee, D. T., eds.), Year Book Medical Publishers, Inc., Chicago, as modified by Eaglstein and Mertz, J. Invest. Dermatol 71:382-84 (1978).

#### **4.7.7 IMMUNE STIMULATING OR SUPPRESSING ACTIVITY**

A polypeptide of the present invention may also exhibit immune stimulating or immune suppressing activity, including without limitation the activities for which assays are described herein. A polynucleotide of the invention can encode a polypeptide exhibiting such activities. A protein may be useful in the treatment of various immune deficiencies and disorders (including severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID)), e.g., in regulating (up or down) growth and proliferation of T and/or B lymphocytes, as well as effecting the cytolytic activity of NK cells and other cell populations. These immune deficiencies may be genetic or be caused by viral (e.g., HIV) as well as bacterial or fungal infections, or may result from autoimmune disorders. More specifically, infectious diseases caused by viral, bacterial, fungal or other infection may be treatable using a protein of the present invention, including infections by HIV, hepatitis viruses, herpes

viruses, mycobacteria, *Leishmania* spp., malaria spp. and various fungal infections such as candidiasis. Of course, in this regard, proteins of the present invention may also be useful where a boost to the immune system generally may be desirable, i.e., in the treatment of cancer.

Autoimmune disorders which may be treated using a protein of the present invention include, for example, connective tissue disease, multiple sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, autoimmune pulmonary inflammation, Guillain-Barre syndrome, autoimmune thyroiditis, insulin dependent diabetes mellitis, myasthenia gravis, graft-versus-host disease and autoimmune inflammatory eye disease.

Such a protein (or antagonists thereof, including antibodies) of the present invention may also to be useful in the treatment of allergic reactions and conditions (*e.g.*, anaphylaxis, serum sickness, drug reactions, food allergies, insect venom allergies, mastocytosis, allergic rhinitis, hypersensitivity pneumonitis, urticaria, angioedema, eczema, atopic dermatitis, allergic contact dermatitis, erythema multiforme, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, allergic conjunctivitis, atopic keratoconjunctivitis, venereal keratoconjunctivitis, giant papillary conjunctivitis and contact allergies), such as asthma (particularly allergic asthma) or other respiratory problems. Other conditions, in which immune suppression is desired (including, for example, organ transplantation), may also be treatable using a protein (or antagonists thereof) of the present invention. The therapeutic effects of the polypeptides or antagonists thereof on allergic reactions can be evaluated by *in vivo* animals models such as the cumulative contact enhancement test (Lastbom et al., Toxicology 125: 59-66, 1998), skin prick test (Hoffmann et al., Allergy 54: 446-54, 1999), guinea pig skin sensitization test (Vohr et al., Arch. Toxicol. 73: 501-9), and murine local lymph node assay (Kimber et al., J. Toxicol. Environ. Health 53: 563-79).

Using the proteins of the invention it may also be possible to modulate immune responses, in a number of ways. Down regulation may be in the form of inhibiting or blocking an immune response already in progress or may involve preventing the induction of an immune response. The functions of activated T cells may be inhibited by suppressing T cell responses or by inducing specific tolerance in T cells, or both.

Immunosuppression of T cell responses is generally an active, non-antigen-specific, process which requires continuous exposure of the T cells to the suppressive agent.

Tolerance, which involves inducing non-responsiveness or anergy in T cells, is distinguishable from immunosuppression in that it is generally antigen-specific and persists after exposure to the tolerizing agent has ceased. Operationally, tolerance can be demonstrated by the lack of a T cell response upon reexposure to specific antigen in the absence of the tolerizing agent.

Down regulating or preventing one or more antigen functions (including without limitation B lymphocyte antigen functions (such as, for example, B7)), e.g., preventing high level lymphokine synthesis by activated T cells, will be useful in situations of tissue, skin and organ transplantation and in graft-versus-host disease (GVHD). For example, blockage of T cell function should result in reduced tissue destruction in tissue transplantation. Typically, in tissue transplants, rejection of the transplant is initiated through its recognition as foreign by T cells, followed by an immune reaction that destroys the transplant. The administration of a therapeutic composition of the invention may prevent cytokine synthesis by immune cells, such as T cells, and thus acts as an immunosuppressant. Moreover, a lack of costimulation may also be sufficient to anergize the T cells, thereby inducing tolerance in a subject. Induction of long-term tolerance by B lymphocyte antigen-blocking reagents may avoid the necessity of repeated administration of these blocking reagents. To achieve sufficient immunosuppression or tolerance in a subject, it may also be necessary to block the function of a combination of B lymphocyte antigens.

The efficacy of particular therapeutic compositions in preventing organ transplant rejection or GVHD can be assessed using animal models that are predictive of efficacy in humans. Examples of appropriate systems which can be used include allogeneic cardiac grafts in rats and xenogeneic pancreatic islet cell grafts in mice, both of which have been used to examine the immunosuppressive effects of CTLA4Ig fusion proteins in vivo as described in Lenschow et al., Science 257:789-792 (1992) and Turka et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci USA, 89:11102-11105 (1992). In addition, murine models of GVHD (see Paul et al., Fundamental Immunology, Raven Press, New York, 1989, pp. 846-847) can be used to determine the effect of therapeutic compositions of the invention on the development of that disease.

Blocking antigen function may also be therapeutically useful for treating autoimmune diseases. Many autoimmune disorders are the result of inappropriate activation of T cells that are reactive against self tissue and which promote the production of cytokines and autoantibodies involved in the pathology of the diseases. Preventing the activation of autoreactive T cells may reduce or eliminate disease symptoms.

Administration of reagents which block stimulation of T cells can be used to inhibit T cell activation and prevent production of autoantibodies or T cell-derived cytokines which may be involved in the disease process. Additionally, blocking reagents may induce antigen-specific tolerance of autoreactive T cells which could lead to long-term relief from the disease. The efficacy of blocking reagents in preventing or alleviating autoimmune disorders can be determined using a number of well-characterized animal models of human autoimmune diseases. Examples include murine experimental autoimmune encephalitis, systemic lupus erythmatosis in MRL/lpr/lpr mice or NZB hybrid mice, murine autoimmune collagen arthritis, diabetes mellitus in NOD mice and BB rats, and murine experimental myasthenia gravis (see Paul ed., *Fundamental Immunology*, Raven Press, New York, 1989, pp. 840-856).

Upregulation of an antigen function (e.g., a B lymphocyte antigen function), as a means of up regulating immune responses, may also be useful in therapy. Upregulation of immune responses may be in the form of enhancing an existing immune response or eliciting an initial immune response. For example, enhancing an immune response may be useful in cases of viral infection, including systemic viral diseases such as influenza, the common cold, and encephalitis.

Alternatively, anti-viral immune responses may be enhanced in an infected patient by removing T cells from the patient, costimulating the T cells in vitro with viral antigen-pulsed APCs either expressing a peptide of the present invention or together with a stimulatory form of a soluble peptide of the present invention and reintroducing the in vitro activated T cells into the patient. Another method of enhancing anti-viral immune responses would be to isolate infected cells from a patient, transfect them with a nucleic acid encoding a protein of the present invention as described herein such that the cells express all or a portion of the protein on their surface, and reintroduce the transfected

cells into the patient. The infected cells would now be capable of delivering a costimulatory signal to, and thereby activate, T cells in vivo.

A polypeptide of the present invention may provide the necessary stimulation signal to T cells to induce a T cell mediated immune response against the transfected tumor cells. In addition, tumor cells which lack MHC class I or MHC class II molecules, or which fail to reexpress sufficient mounts of MHC class I or MHC class II molecules, can be transfected with nucleic acid encoding all or a portion of (e.g., a cytoplasmic-domain truncated portion) of an MHC class I alpha chain protein and  $\beta_2$  microglobulin protein or an MHC class II alpha chain protein and an MHC class II beta chain protein to thereby express MHC class I or MHC class II proteins on the cell surface. Expression of the appropriate class I or class II MHC in conjunction with a peptide having the activity of a B lymphocyte antigen (e.g., B7-1, B7-2, B7-3) induces a T cell mediated immune response against the transfected tumor cell. Optionally, a gene encoding an antisense construct which blocks expression of an MHC class II associated protein, such as the invariant chain, can also be cotransfected with a DNA encoding a peptide having the activity of a B lymphocyte antigen to promote presentation of tumor associated antigens and induce tumor specific immunity. Thus, the induction of a T cell mediated immune response in a human subject may be sufficient to overcome tumor-specific tolerance in the subject.

The activity of a protein of the invention may, among other means, be measured by the following methods:

Suitable assays for thymocyte or splenocyte cytotoxicity include, without limitation, those described in: Current Protocols in Immunology, Ed by J. E. Coligan, A. M. Kruisbeek, D. H. Margulies, E. M. Shevach, W. Strober, Pub. Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley-Interscience (Chapter 3, In Vitro assays for Mouse Lymphocyte Function 3.1-3.19; Chapter 7, Immunologic studies in Humans); Herrmann et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 78:2488-2492, 1981; Herrmann et al., J. Immunol. 128:1968-1974, 1982; Handa et al., J. Immunol. 135:1564-1572, 1985; Takai et al., I. Immunol. 137:3494-3500, 1986; Takai et al., J. Immunol. 140:508-512, 1988; Bowman et al., J. Virology 61:1992-1998; Bertagnolli et al., Cellular Immunology 133:327-341, 1991; Brown et al., J. Immunol. 153:3079-3092, 1994.



Assays for proteins that influence early steps of T-cell commitment and development include, without limitation, those described in: Antica et al., Blood 84:111-117, 1994; Fine et al., Cellular Immunology 155:111-122, 1994; Galy et al., Blood 85:2770-2778, 1995; Toki et al., Proc. Nat. Acad Sci. USA 88:7548-7551, 1991.

#### 4.7.8 ACTIVIN/INHIBIN ACTIVITY

A polypeptide of the present invention may also exhibit activin- or inhibin-related activities. A polynucleotide of the invention may encode a polypeptide exhibiting such characteristics. Inhibins are characterized by their ability to inhibit the release of follicle stimulating hormone (FSH), while activins are characterized by their ability to stimulate the release of follicle stimulating hormone (FSH). Thus, a polypeptide of the present invention, alone or in heterodimers with a member of the inhibin family, may be useful as a contraceptive based on the ability of inhibins to decrease fertility in female mammals and decrease spermatogenesis in male mammals. Administration of sufficient amounts of other inhibins can induce infertility in these mammals. Alternatively, the polypeptide of the invention, as a homodimer or as a heterodimer with other protein subunits of the inhibin group, may be useful as a fertility inducing therapeutic, based upon the ability of activin molecules in stimulating FSH release from cells of the anterior pituitary. See, for example, U.S. Pat. No. 4,798,885. A polypeptide of the invention may also be useful for advancement of the onset of fertility in sexually immature mammals, so as to increase the lifetime reproductive performance of domestic animals such as, but not limited to, cows, sheep and pigs.

The activity of a polypeptide of the invention may, among other means, be measured by the following methods.

Assays for activin/inhibin activity include, without limitation, those described in: Vale et al., Endocrinology 91:562-572, 1972; Ling et al., Nature 321:779-782, 1986; Vale et al., Nature 321:776-779, 1986; Mason et al., Nature 318:659-663, 1985; Forage et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 83:3091-3095, 1986.

#### 4.7.9 CHEMOTACTIC/CHEMOKINETIC ACTIVITY

A polypeptide of the present invention may be involved in chemotactic or chemokinetic activity for mammalian cells, including, for example, monocytes, fibroblasts, neutrophils, T-cells, mast cells, eosinophils, epithelial and/or endothelial cells. A polynucleotide of the invention can encode a polypeptide exhibiting such attributes. Chemotactic and chemokinetic receptor activation can be used to mobilize or attract a desired cell population to a desired site of action. Chemotactic or chemokinetic compositions (e.g. proteins, antibodies, binding partners, or modulators of the invention) provide particular advantages in treatment of wounds and other trauma to tissues, as well as in treatment of localized infections. For example, attraction of lymphocytes, monocytes or neutrophils to tumors or sites of infection may result in improved immune responses against the tumor or infecting agent.

A protein or peptide has chemotactic activity for a particular cell population if it can stimulate, directly or indirectly, the directed orientation or movement of such cell population. Preferably, the protein or peptide has the ability to directly stimulate directed movement of cells. Whether a particular protein has chemotactic activity for a population of cells can be readily determined by employing such protein or peptide in any known assay for cell chemotaxis.

Therapeutic compositions of the invention can be used in the following:

Assays for chemotactic activity (which will identify proteins that induce or prevent chemotaxis) consist of assays that measure the ability of a protein to induce the migration of cells across a membrane as well as the ability of a protein to induce the adhesion of one cell population to another cell population. Suitable assays for movement and adhesion include, without limitation, those described in: Current Protocols in Immunology, Ed by J. E. Coligan, A. M. Kruisbeek, D. H. Marguiles, E. M. Shevach, W. Strober, Pub. Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley-Interscience (Chapter 6.12, Measurement of alpha and beta Chemokines 6.12.1-6.12.28; Taub et al. J. Clin. Invest. 95:1370-1376, 1995; Lind et al. APMIS 103:140-146, 1995; Muller et al Eur. J. Immunol. 25:1744-1748; Gruber et al. J. of Immunol. 152:5860-5867, 1994; Johnston et al. J. of Immunol. 153:1762-1768, 1994.

#### 4.7.10 HEMOSTATIC AND THROMBOLYTIC ACTIVITY

A polypeptide of the invention may also be involved in hemostasis or thrombolysis or thrombosis. A polynucleotide of the invention can encode a polypeptide exhibiting such attributes. Compositions may be useful in treatment of various coagulation disorders (including hereditary disorders, such as hemophilias) or to enhance coagulation and other hemostatic events in treating wounds resulting from trauma, surgery or other causes. A composition of the invention may also be useful for dissolving or inhibiting formation of thromboses and for treatment and prevention of conditions resulting therefrom (such as, for example, infarction of cardiac and central nervous system vessels (e.g., stroke).

Therapeutic compositions of the invention can be used in the following:

Assays for hemostatic and thrombolytic activity include, without limitation, those described in: Linet et al., J. Clin. Pharmacol. 26:131-140, 1986; Burdick et al., Thrombosis Res. 45:413-419, 1987; Humphrey et al., Fibrinolysis 5:71-79 (1991); Schaub, Prostaglandins 35:467-474, 1988.

#### **4.7.11 CANCER DIAGNOSIS AND THERAPY**

Polypeptides of the invention may be involved in cancer cell generation, proliferation or metastasis. Detection of the presence or amount of polynucleotides or polypeptides of the invention may be useful for the diagnosis and/or prognosis of one or more types of cancer. For example, the presence or increased expression of a polynucleotide/polypeptide of the invention may indicate a hereditary risk of cancer, a precancerous condition, or an ongoing malignancy. Conversely, a defect in the gene or absence of the polypeptide may be associated with a cancer condition. Identification of single nucleotide polymorphisms associated with cancer or a predisposition to cancer may also be useful for diagnosis or prognosis.

Cancer treatments promote tumor regression by inhibiting tumor cell proliferation, inhibiting angiogenesis (growth of new blood vessels that is necessary to support tumor growth) and/or prohibiting metastasis by reducing tumor cell motility or invasiveness. Therapeutic compositions of the invention may be effective in adult and pediatric oncology including in solid phase tumors/malignancies, locally advanced tumors, human soft tissue sarcomas, metastatic cancer, including lymphatic metastases,

Table 1. Demographic characteristics of the study population	
Age (years)	Mean (SD)
Male	55.2 (10.5)
Female	56.8 (11.2)
Marital status	
Married	78.5%
Single	21.5%
Education level	
High school or above	65.2%
Below high school	34.8%
Occupation	
Professional	12.3%
Managerial	18.7%
Technical	25.4%
Service	32.1%
Unemployed	11.5%
Income (USD/month)	
< 1000	15.2%
1000-2000	28.7%
2000-3000	35.4%
> 3000	20.7%
Health insurance	
Yes	89.1%
No	10.9%
Smoking status	
Smoker	22.3%
Non-smoker	77.7%
Alcohol consumption	
Regular	8.5%
Occasional	14.2%
Never	77.3%
Comorbidities	
Hypertension	35.6%
Diabetes	18.9%
Cholesterol	25.1%
Obesity	12.7%
Depression	9.3%
Family history of heart disease	
Yes	28.4%
No	71.6%

Polypeptides, polynucleotides, or modulators of polypeptides of the invention (including inhibitors and stimulators of the biological activity of the polypeptide of the invention) may be administered to treat cancer. Therapeutic compositions can be administered in therapeutically effective dosages alone or in combination with adjuvant cancer therapy such as surgery, chemotherapy, radiotherapy, thermotherapy, and laser therapy, and may provide a beneficial effect, e.g. reducing tumor size, slowing rate of tumor growth, inhibiting metastasis, or otherwise improving overall clinical condition, without necessarily eradicating the cancer.

The composition can also be administered in therapeutically effective amounts as a portion of an anti-cancer cocktail. An anti-cancer cocktail is a mixture of the polypeptide or modulator of the invention with one or more anti-cancer drugs in addition to a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier for delivery. The use of anti-cancer cocktails as a cancer treatment is routine. Anti-cancer drugs that are well known in the art and can be used as a treatment in combination with the polypeptide or modulator of the invention include: Actinomycin D, Aminoglutethimide, Asparaginase, Bleomycin, Busulfan, Carboplatin, Carmustine, Chlorambucil, Cisplatin (cis-DDP), Cyclophosphamide, Cytarabine HCl (Cytosine arabinoside), Dacarbazine, Dactinomycin, Daunorubicin HCl,

Doxorubicin HCl, Estramustine phosphate sodium, Etoposide (V16-213), Floxuridine, 5-Fluorouracil (5-Fu), Flutamide, Hydroxyurea (hydroxycarbamide), Ifosfamide, Interferon Alpha-2a, Interferon Alpha-2b, Leuprolide acetate (LHRH-releasing factor analog), Lomustine, Mechlorethamine HCl (nitrogen mustard), Melphalan, Mercaptopurine, Mesna, Methotrexate (MTX), Mitomycin, Mitoxantrone HCl, Octreotide, Plicamycin, Procarbazine HCl, Streptozocin, Tamoxifen citrate, Thioguanine, Thiotepa, Vinblastine sulfate, Vincristine sulfate, Amsacrine, Azacitidine, Hexamethylmelamine, Interleukin-2, Mitoguanzone, Pentostatin, Semustine, Teniposide, and Vindesine sulfate.

In addition, therapeutic compositions of the invention may be used for prophylactic treatment of cancer. There are hereditary conditions and/or environmental situations (e.g. exposure to carcinogens) known in the art that predispose an individual to developing cancers. Under these circumstances, it may be beneficial to treat these individuals with therapeutically effective doses of the polypeptide of the invention to reduce the risk of developing cancers.

*In vitro* models can be used to determine the effective doses of the polypeptide of the invention as a potential cancer treatment. These *in vitro* models include proliferation assays of cultured tumor cells, growth of cultured tumor cells in soft agar (see Freshney, (1987) Culture of Animal Cells: A Manual of Basic Technique, Wiley-Liss, New York, NY Ch 18 and Ch 21), tumor systems in nude mice as described in Giovanella et al., J. Natl. Can. Inst., 52: 921-30 (1974), mobility and invasive potential of tumor cells in Boyden Chamber assays as described in Pilkington et al., Anticancer Res., 17: 4107-9 (1997), and angiogenesis assays such as induction of vascularization of the chick chorioallantoic membrane or induction of vascular endothelial cell migration as described in Ribatta et al., Intl. J. Dev. Biol., 40: 1189-97 (1999) and Li et al., Clin. Exp. Metastasis, 17:423-9 (1999), respectively. Suitable tumor cells lines are available, e.g. from American Type Tissue Culture Collection catalogs.

#### 4.7.12 RECEPTOR/LIGAND ACTIVITY

A polypeptide of the present invention may also demonstrate activity as receptor, receptor ligand or inhibitor or agonist of receptor/ligand interactions. A polynucleotide of the invention can encode a polypeptide exhibiting such characteristics. Examples of

such receptors and ligands include, without limitation, cytokine receptors and their ligands, receptor kinases and their ligands, receptor phosphatases and their ligands, receptors involved in cell-cell interactions and their ligands (including without limitation, cellular adhesion molecules (such as selectins, integrins and their ligands) and receptor/ligand pairs involved in antigen presentation, antigen recognition and development of cellular and humoral immune responses. Receptors and ligands are also useful for screening of potential peptide or small molecule inhibitors of the relevant receptor/ligand interaction. A protein of the present invention (including, without limitation, fragments of receptors and ligands) may themselves be useful as inhibitors of receptor/ligand interactions.

The activity of a polypeptide of the invention may, among other means, be measured by the following methods:

Suitable assays for receptor-ligand activity include without limitation those described in: Current Protocols in Immunology, Ed by J. E. Coligan, A. M. Kruisbeek, D. H. Margulies, E. M. Shevach, W. Strober, Pub. Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley- Interscience (Chapter 7.28, Measurement of Cellular Adhesion under static conditions 7.28.1- 7.28.22), Takai et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 84:6864-6868, 1987; Bierer et al., J. Exp. Med. 168:1145-1156, 1988; Rosenstein et al., J. Exp. Med. 169:149-160 1989; Stoltenborg et al., J. Immunol. Methods 175:59-68, 1994; Stitt et al., Cell 80:661-670, 1995.

By way of example, the polypeptides of the invention may be used as a receptor for a ligand(s) thereby transmitting the biological activity of that ligand(s). Ligands may be identified through binding assays, affinity chromatography, dihybrid screening assays, BIAcore assays, gel overlay assays, or other methods known in the art.

Studies characterizing drugs or proteins as agonist or antagonist or partial agonists or a partial antagonist require the use of other proteins as competing ligands. The polypeptides of the present invention or ligand(s) thereof may be labeled by being coupled to radioisotopes, colorimetric molecules or a toxin molecules by conventional methods. ("Guide to Protein Purification" Murray P. Deutscher (ed) Methods in Enzymology Vol. 182 (1990) Academic Press, Inc. San Diego). Examples of radioisotopes include, but are not limited to, tritium and carbon-14 . Examples of

colorimetric molecules include, but are not limited to, fluorescent molecules such as fluorescamine, or rhodamine or other colorimetric molecules. Examples of toxins include, but are not limited, to ricin.

#### 5           **4.7.13 DRUG SCREENING**

10           This invention is particularly useful for screening chemical compounds by using the novel polypeptides or binding fragments thereof in any of a variety of drug screening techniques. The polypeptides or fragments employed in such a test may either be free in solution, affixed to a solid support, borne on a cell surface or located intracellularly. One method of drug screening utilizes eukaryotic or prokaryotic host cells which are stably transformed with recombinant nucleic acids expressing the polypeptide or a fragment thereof. Drugs are screened against such transformed cells in competitive binding assays. Such cells, either in viable or fixed form, can be used for standard binding assays. One may measure, for example, the formation of complexes between polypeptides of the invention or fragments and the agent being tested or examine the diminution in complex formation between the novel polypeptides and an appropriate cell line, which are well known in the art.

20           Sources for test compounds that may be screened for ability to bind to or modulate (i.e., increase or decrease) the activity of polypeptides of the invention include (1) inorganic and organic chemical libraries, (2) natural product libraries, and (3) combinatorial libraries comprised of either random or mimetic peptides, oligonucleotides or organic molecules.

25           Chemical libraries may be readily synthesized or purchased from a number of commercial sources, and may include structural analogs of known compounds or compounds that are identified as "hits" or "leads" via natural product screening.

30           The sources of natural product libraries are microorganisms (including bacteria and fungi), animals, plants or other vegetation, or marine organisms, and libraries of mixtures for screening may be created by: (1) fermentation and extraction of broths from soil, plant or marine microorganisms or (2) extraction of the organisms themselves. Natural product libraries include polyketides, non-ribosomal peptides, and (non-naturally occurring) variants thereof. For a review, see *Science* 282:63-68 (1998).

Combinatorial libraries are composed of large numbers of peptides, oligonucleotides or organic compounds and can be readily prepared by traditional automated synthesis methods, PCR, cloning or proprietary synthetic methods. Of particular interest are peptide and oligonucleotide combinatorial libraries. Still other libraries of interest include peptide, protein, peptidomimetic, multiparallel synthetic collection, recombinatorial, and polypeptide libraries. For a review of combinatorial chemistry and libraries created therefrom, see Myers, *Curr. Opin. Biotechnol.* 8:701-707 (1997). For reviews and examples of peptidomimetic libraries, see Al-Obeidi et al., *Mol. Biotechnol.*, 9(3):205-23 (1998); Hruby et al., *Curr Opin Chem Biol*, 1(1):114-19 (1997); Dorner et al., *Bioorg Med Chem*, 4(5):709-15 (1996) (alkylated dipeptides).

Identification of modulators through use of the various libraries described herein permits modification of the candidate "hit" (or "lead") to optimize the capacity of the "hit" to bind a polypeptide of the invention. The molecules identified in the binding assay are then tested for antagonist or agonist activity in *in vivo* tissue culture or animal models that are well known in the art. In brief, the molecules are titrated into a plurality of cell cultures or animals and then tested for either cell/animal death or prolonged survival of the animal/cells.

The binding molecules thus identified may be complexed with toxins, e.g., ricin or cholera, or with other compounds that are toxic to cells such as radioisotopes. The toxin-binding molecule complex is then targeted to a tumor or other cell by the specificity of the binding molecule for a polypeptide of the invention. Alternatively, the binding molecules may be complexed with imaging agents for targeting and imaging purposes.

#### 4.7.14 ASSAY FOR RECEPTOR ACTIVITY

The invention also provides methods to detect specific binding of a polypeptide e.g. a ligand or a receptor. The art provides numerous assays particularly useful for identifying previously unknown binding partners for receptor polypeptides of the invention. For example, expression cloning using mammalian or bacterial cells, or dihybrid screening assays can be used to identify polynucleotides encoding binding partners. As another example, affinity chromatography with the appropriate immobilized polypeptide of the invention can be used to isolate polypeptides that recognize and bind

polypeptides of the invention. There are a number of different libraries used for the identification of compounds, and in particular small molecules, that modulate (*i.e.*, increase or decrease) biological activity of a polypeptide of the invention. Ligands for receptor polypeptides of the invention can also be identified by adding exogenous  
5 ligands, or cocktails of ligands to two cells populations that are genetically identical except for the expression of the receptor of the invention: one cell population expresses the receptor of the invention whereas the other does not. The response of the two cell populations to the addition of ligands(s) are then compared. Alternatively, an expression library can be co-expressed with the polypeptide of the invention in cells and assayed for  
10 an autocrine response to identify potential ligand(s). As still another example, BIAcore assays, gel overlay assays, or other methods known in the art can be used to identify binding partner polypeptides, including, (1) organic and inorganic chemical libraries, (2) natural product libraries, and (3) combinatorial libraries comprised of random peptides, oligonucleotides or organic molecules.

15 The role of downstream intracellular signaling molecules in the signaling cascade of the polypeptide of the invention can be determined. For example, a chimeric protein in which the cytoplasmic domain of the polypeptide of the invention is fused to the extracellular portion of a protein, whose ligand has been identified, is produced in a host cell. The cell is then incubated with the ligand specific for the extracellular portion of the  
20 chimeric protein, thereby activating the chimeric receptor. Known downstream proteins involved in intracellular signaling can then be assayed for expected modifications *i.e.* phosphorylation. Other methods known to those in the art can also be used to identify signaling molecules involved in receptor activity.

#### 25 4.7.15 ANTI-INFLAMMATORY ACTIVITY

Compositions of the present invention may also exhibit anti-inflammatory activity. The anti-inflammatory activity may be achieved by providing a stimulus to cells involved in the inflammatory response, by inhibiting or promoting cell-cell interactions (such as, for example, cell adhesion), by inhibiting or promoting chemotaxis of cells  
30 involved in the inflammatory process, inhibiting or promoting cell extravasation, or by stimulating or suppressing production of other factors which more directly inhibit or

promote an inflammatory response. Compositions with such activities can be used to treat inflammatory conditions including chronic or acute conditions), including without limitation intimation associated with infection (such as septic shock, sepsis or systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS)), ischemia-reperfusion injury, endotoxin lethality, arthritis, complement-mediated hyperacute rejection, nephritis, cytokine or chemokine-induced lung injury, inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease or resulting from over production of cytokines such as TNF or IL-1. Compositions of the invention may also be useful to treat anaphylaxis and hypersensitivity to an antigenic substance or material. Compositions of this invention may be utilized to prevent or treat conditions such as, but not limited to, sepsis, acute pancreatitis, endotoxin shock, cytokine induced shock, rheumatoid arthritis, chronic inflammatory arthritis, pancreatic cell damage from diabetes mellitus type 1, graft versus host disease, inflammatory bowel disease, inflammation associated with pulmonary disease, other autoimmune disease or inflammatory disease, an antiproliferative agent such as for acute or chronic myelogenous leukemia or in the prevention of premature labor secondary to intrauterine infections.

#### 4.7.16 LEUKEMIAS

Leukemias and related disorders may be treated or prevented by administration of a therapeutic that promotes or inhibits function of the polynucleotides and/or polypeptides of the invention. Such leukemias and related disorders include but are not limited to acute leukemia, acute lymphocytic leukemia, acute myelocytic leukemia, myeloblastic, promyelocytic, myelomonocytic, monocytic, erythroleukemia, chronic leukemia, chronic myelocytic (granulocytic) leukemia and chronic lymphocytic leukemia (for a review of such disorders, see Fishman et al., 1985, Medicine, 2d Ed., J.B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia).

#### 4.7.17 NERVOUS SYSTEM DISORDERS

Nervous system disorders, involving cell types which can be tested for efficacy of intervention with compounds that modulate the activity of the polynucleotides and/or polypeptides of the invention, and which can be treated upon thus observing an indication of therapeutic utility, include but are not limited to nervous system injuries, and diseases

or disorders which result in either a disconnection of axons, a diminution or degeneration of neurons, or demyelination. Nervous system lesions which may be treated in a patient (including human and non-human mammalian patients) according to the invention include but are not limited to the following lesions of either the central (including spinal cord, brain) or peripheral nervous systems:

(i) traumatic lesions, including lesions caused by physical injury or associated with surgery, for example, lesions which sever a portion of the nervous system, or compression injuries;

(ii) ischemic lesions, in which a lack of oxygen in a portion of the nervous system results in neuronal injury or death, including cerebral infarction or ischemia, or spinal cord infarction or ischemia;

(iii) infectious lesions, in which a portion of the nervous system is destroyed or injured as a result of infection, for example, by an abscess or associated with infection by human immunodeficiency virus, herpes zoster, or herpes simplex virus or with Lyme disease, tuberculosis, syphilis;

(iv) degenerative lesions, in which a portion of the nervous system is destroyed or injured as a result of a degenerative process including but not limited to degeneration associated with Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's chorea, or amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;

(v) lesions associated with nutritional diseases or disorders, in which a portion of the nervous system is destroyed or injured by a nutritional disorder or disorder of metabolism including but not limited to, vitamin B12 deficiency, folic acid deficiency, Wernicke disease, tobacco-alcohol amblyopia, Marchiafava-Bignami disease (primary degeneration of the corpus callosum), and alcoholic cerebellar degeneration;

(vi) neurological lesions associated with systemic diseases including but not limited to diabetes (diabetic neuropathy, Bell's palsy), systemic lupus erythematosus, carcinoma, or sarcoidosis;

(vii) lesions caused by toxic substances including alcohol, lead, or particular neurotoxins; and

(viii) demyelinated lesions in which a portion of the nervous system is destroyed or injured by a demyelinating disease including but not limited to multiple

sclerosis, human immunodeficiency virus-associated myelopathy, transverse myelopathy or various etiologies, progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy, and central pontine myelinolysis.

Therapeutics which are useful according to the invention for treatment of a nervous system disorder may be selected by testing for biological activity in promoting the survival or differentiation of neurons. For example, and not by way of limitation, therapeutics which elicit any of the following effects may be useful according to the invention:

- (i) increased survival time of neurons in culture;
- (ii) increased sprouting of neurons in culture or *in vivo*;
- (iii) increased production of a neuron-associated molecule in culture or *in vivo*, *e.g.*, choline acetyltransferase or acetylcholinesterase with respect to motor neurons; or
- (iv) decreased symptoms of neuron dysfunction *in vivo*.

Such effects may be measured by any method known in the art. In preferred, non-limiting embodiments, increased survival of neurons may be measured by the method set forth in Arakawa et al. (1990, J. Neurosci. 10:3507-3515); increased sprouting of neurons may be detected by methods set forth in Pestronk et al. (1980, Exp. Neurol. 70:65-82) or Brown et al. (1981, Ann. Rev. Neurosci. 4:17-42); increased production of neuron-associated molecules may be measured by bioassay, enzymatic assay, antibody binding, Northern blot assay, *etc.*, depending on the molecule to be measured; and motor neuron dysfunction may be measured by assessing the physical manifestation of motor neuron disorder, *e.g.*, weakness, motor neuron conduction velocity, or functional disability.

In specific embodiments, motor neuron disorders that may be treated according to the invention include but are not limited to disorders such as infarction, infection, exposure to toxin, trauma, surgical damage, degenerative disease or malignancy that may affect motor neurons as well as other components of the nervous system, as well as disorders that selectively affect neurons such as amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, and including but not limited to progressive spinal muscular atrophy, progressive bulbar palsy, primary lateral sclerosis, infantile and juvenile muscular atrophy, progressive

bulbar paralysis of childhood (Fazio-Londe syndrome), poliomyelitis and the post polio syndrome, and Hereditary Motorsensory Neuropathy (Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease).

#### 4.7.18 OTHER ACTIVITIES

5 A polypeptide of the invention may also exhibit one or more of the following additional activities or effects: inhibiting the growth, infection or function of, or killing, infectious agents, including, without limitation, bacteria, viruses, fungi and other parasites; effecting (suppressing or enhancing) bodily characteristics, including, without limitation, height, weight, hair color, eye color, skin, fat to lean ratio or other tissue  
10 pigmentation, or organ or body part size or shape (such as, for example, breast augmentation or diminution, change in bone form or shape); effecting biorhythms or circadian cycles or rhythms; effecting the fertility of male or female subjects; effecting the metabolism, catabolism, anabolism, processing, utilization, storage or elimination of dietary fat, lipid, protein, carbohydrate, vitamins, minerals, co-factors or other nutritional  
15 factors or component(s); effecting behavioral characteristics, including, without limitation, appetite, libido, stress, cognition (including cognitive disorders), depression (including depressive disorders) and violent behaviors; providing analgesic effects or other pain reducing effects; promoting differentiation and growth of embryonic stem cells in lineages other than hematopoietic lineages; hormonal or endocrine activity; in the case  
20 of enzymes, correcting deficiencies of the enzyme and treating deficiency-related diseases; treatment of hyperproliferative disorders (such as, for example, psoriasis); immunoglobulin-like activity (such as, for example, the ability to bind antigens or complement); and the ability to act as an antigen in a vaccine composition to raise an immune response against such protein or another material or entity which is  
25 cross-reactive with such protein.

#### 4.7.19 IDENTIFICATION OF POLYMORPHISMS

The demonstration of polymorphisms makes possible the identification of such polymorphisms in human subjects and the pharmacogenetic use of this information for  
30 diagnosis and treatment. Such polymorphisms may be associated with, e.g., differential predisposition or susceptibility to various disease states (such as disorders involving

inflammation or immune response) or a differential response to drug administration, and this genetic information can be used to tailor preventive or therapeutic treatment appropriately. For example, the existence of a polymorphism associated with a predisposition to inflammation or autoimmune disease makes possible the diagnosis of this condition in humans by identifying the presence of the polymorphism.

Polymorphisms can be identified in a variety of ways known in the art which all generally involve obtaining a sample from a patient, analyzing DNA from the sample, optionally involving isolation or amplification of the DNA, and identifying the presence of the polymorphism in the DNA. For example, PCR may be used to amplify an appropriate fragment of genomic DNA which may then be sequenced. Alternatively, the DNA may be subjected to allele-specific oligonucleotide hybridization (in which appropriate oligonucleotides are hybridized to the DNA under conditions permitting detection of a single base mismatch) or to a single nucleotide extension assay (in which an oligonucleotide that hybridizes immediately adjacent to the position of the polymorphism is extended with one or more labeled nucleotides). In addition, traditional restriction fragment length polymorphism analysis (using restriction enzymes that provide differential digestion of the genomic DNA depending on the presence or absence of the polymorphism) may be performed. Arrays with nucleotide sequences of the present invention can be used to detect polymorphisms. The array can comprise modified nucleotide sequences of the present invention in order to detect the nucleotide sequences of the present invention. In the alternative, any one of the nucleotide sequences of the present invention can be placed on the array to detect changes from those sequences.

Alternatively a polymorphism resulting in a change in the amino acid sequence could also be detected by detecting a corresponding change in amino acid sequence of the protein, e.g., by an antibody specific to the variant sequence.

#### **4.7.20 ARTHRITIS AND INFLAMMATION**

The immunosuppressive effects of the compositions of the invention against rheumatoid arthritis is determined in an experimental animal model system. The experimental model system is adjuvant induced arthritis in rats, and the protocol is described by J. Holoshitz, et al., 1983, Science, 219:56, or by B. Waksman et al., 1963,

Int. Arch. Allergy Appl. Immunol., 23:129. Induction of the disease can be caused by a single injection, generally intradermally, of a suspension of killed Mycobacterium tuberculosis in complete Freund's adjuvant (CFA). The route of injection can vary, but rats may be injected at the base of the tail with an adjuvant mixture. The polypeptide is administered in phosphate buffered solution (PBS) at a dose of about 1-5 mg/kg. The control consists of administering PBS only.

The procedure for testing the effects of the test compound would consist of intradermally injecting killed Mycobacterium tuberculosis in CFA followed by immediately administering the test compound and subsequent treatment every other day until day 24. At 14, 15, 18, 20, 22, and 24 days after injection of Mycobacterium CFA, an overall arthritis score may be obtained as described by J. Holoskitz above. An analysis of the data would reveal that the test compound would have a dramatic affect on the swelling of the joints as measured by a decrease of the arthritis score.

#### 4.8 THERAPEUTIC METHODS

The compositions (including polypeptide fragments, analogs, variants and antibodies or other binding partners or modulators including antisense polynucleotides) of the invention have numerous applications in a variety of therapeutic methods.

Examples of therapeutic applications include, but are not limited to, those exemplified herein.

##### 4.8.1 EXAMPLE

One embodiment of the invention is the administration of an effective amount of the polypeptides or other composition of the invention to individuals affected by a disease or disorder that can be modulated by regulating the peptides of the invention. While the mode of administration is not particularly important, parenteral administration is preferred. An exemplary mode of administration is to deliver an intravenous bolus. The dosage of the polypeptides or other composition of the invention will normally be determined by the prescribing physician. It is to be expected that the dosage will vary according to the age, weight, condition and response of the individual patient. Typically,

the amount of polypeptide administered per dose will be in the range of about 0.01µg/kg to 100 mg/kg of body weight, with the preferred dose being about 0.1µg/kg to 10 mg/kg of patient body weight. For parenteral administration, polypeptides of the invention will be formulated in an injectable form combined with a pharmaceutically acceptable parenteral vehicle. Such vehicles are well known in the art and examples include water, saline, Ringer's solution, dextrose solution, and solutions consisting of small amounts of the human serum albumin. The vehicle may contain minor amounts of additives that maintain the isotonicity and stability of the polypeptide or other active ingredient. The preparation of such solutions is within the skill of the art.

#### **4.9 PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULATIONS AND ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION**

A protein or other composition of the present invention (from whatever source derived, including without limitation from recombinant and non-recombinant sources and including antibodies and other binding partners of the polypeptides of the invention) may be administered to a patient in need, by itself, or in pharmaceutical compositions where it is mixed with suitable carriers or excipient(s) at doses to treat or ameliorate a variety of disorders. Such a composition may optionally contain (in addition to protein or other active ingredient and a carrier) diluents, fillers, salts, buffers, stabilizers, solubilizers, and other materials well known in the art. The term "pharmaceutically acceptable" means a non-toxic material that does not interfere with the effectiveness of the biological activity of the active ingredient(s). The characteristics of the carrier will depend on the route of administration. The pharmaceutical composition of the invention may also contain cytokines, lymphokines, or other hematopoietic factors such as M-CSF, GM-CSF, TNF, IL-1, IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-7, IL-8, IL-9, IL-10, IL-11, IL-12, IL-13, IL-14, IL-15, IFN, TNF0, TNF1, TNF2, G-CSF, Meg-CSF, thrombopoietin, stem cell factor, and erythropoietin. In further compositions, proteins of the invention may be combined with other agents beneficial to the treatment of the disease or disorder in question. These agents include various growth factors such as epidermal growth factor (EGF),

platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF), transforming growth factors (TGF- $\alpha$  and TGF- $\beta$ ), insulin-like growth factor (IGF), as well as cytokines described herein.

The pharmaceutical composition may further contain other agents which either enhance the activity of the protein or other active ingredient or complement its activity or use in treatment. Such additional factors and/or agents may be included in the pharmaceutical composition to produce a synergistic effect with protein or other active ingredient of the invention, or to minimize side effects. Conversely, protein or other active ingredient of the present invention may be included in formulations of the particular clotting factor, cytokine, lymphokine, other hematopoietic factor, thrombolytic or anti-thrombotic factor, or anti-inflammatory agent to minimize side effects of the clotting factor, cytokine, lymphokine, other hematopoietic factor, thrombolytic or anti-thrombotic factor, or anti-inflammatory agent (such as IL-1Ra, IL-1 Hy1, IL-1 Hy2, anti-TNF, corticosteroids, immunosuppressive agents). A protein of the present invention may be active in multimers (e.g., heterodimers or homodimers) or complexes with itself or other proteins. As a result, pharmaceutical compositions of the invention may comprise a protein of the invention in such multimeric or complexed form.

As an alternative to being included in a pharmaceutical composition of the invention including a first protein, a second protein or a therapeutic agent may be concurrently administered with the first protein (e.g., at the same time, or at differing times provided that therapeutic concentrations of the combination of agents is achieved at the treatment site). Techniques for formulation and administration of the compounds of the instant application may be found in "Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences," Mack Publishing Co., Easton, PA, latest edition. A therapeutically effective dose further refers to that amount of the compound sufficient to result in amelioration of symptoms, e.g., treatment, healing, prevention or amelioration of the relevant medical condition, or an increase in rate of treatment, healing, prevention or amelioration of such conditions. When applied to an individual active ingredient, administered alone, a therapeutically effective dose refers to that ingredient alone. When applied to a combination, a therapeutically effective dose refers to combined amounts of the active ingredients that result in the therapeutic effect, whether administered in combination, serially or simultaneously.

In practicing the method of treatment or use of the present invention, a therapeutically effective amount of protein or other active ingredient of the present invention is administered to a mammal having a condition to be treated. Protein or other active ingredient of the present invention may be administered in accordance with the method of the invention either alone or in combination with other therapies such as treatments employing cytokines, lymphokines or other hematopoietic factors. When co-administered with one or more cytokines, lymphokines or other hematopoietic factors, protein or other active ingredient of the present invention may be administered either simultaneously with the cytokine(s), lymphokine(s), other hematopoietic factor(s), thrombolytic or anti-thrombotic factors, or sequentially. If administered sequentially, the attending physician will decide on the appropriate sequence of administering protein or other active ingredient of the present invention in combination with cytokine(s), lymphokine(s), other hematopoietic factor(s), thrombolytic or anti-thrombotic factors.

#### 4.9.1 ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION

Suitable routes of administration may, for example, include oral, rectal, transmucosal, or intestinal administration; parenteral delivery, including intramuscular, subcutaneous, intramedullary injections, as well as intrathecal, direct intraventricular, intravenous, intraperitoneal, intranasal, or intraocular injections. Administration of protein or other active ingredient of the present invention used in the pharmaceutical composition or to practice the method of the present invention can be carried out in a variety of conventional ways, such as oral ingestion, inhalation, topical application or cutaneous, subcutaneous, intraperitoneal, parenteral or intravenous injection. Intravenous administration to the patient is preferred.

Alternately, one may administer the compound in a local rather than systemic manner, for example, via injection of the compound directly into a arthritic joints or in fibrotic tissue, often in a depot or sustained release formulation. In order to prevent the scarring process frequently occurring as complication of glaucoma surgery, the compounds may be administered topically, for example, as eye drops. Furthermore, one may administer the drug in a targeted drug delivery system, for example, in a liposome

coated with a specific antibody, targeting, for example, arthritic or fibrotic tissue. The liposomes will be targeted to and taken up selectively by the afflicted tissue.

The polypeptides of the invention are administered by any route that delivers an effective dosage to the desired site of action. The determination of a suitable route of administration and an effective dosage for a particular indication is within the level of skill in the art. Preferably for wound treatment, one administers the therapeutic compound directly to the site. Suitable dosage ranges for the polypeptides of the invention can be extrapolated from these dosages or from similar studies in appropriate animal models. Dosages can then be adjusted as necessary by the clinician to provide maximal therapeutic benefit.

#### 4.9.2 COMPOSITIONS/FORMULATIONS

Pharmaceutical compositions for use in accordance with the present invention thus may be formulated in a conventional manner using one or more physiologically acceptable carriers comprising excipients and auxiliaries which facilitate processing of the active compounds into preparations which can be used pharmaceutically. These pharmaceutical compositions may be manufactured in a manner that is itself known, *e.g.*, by means of conventional mixing, dissolving, granulating, dragee-making, levigating, emulsifying, encapsulating, entrapping or lyophilizing processes. Proper formulation is dependent upon the route of administration chosen. When a therapeutically effective amount of protein or other active ingredient of the present invention is administered orally, protein or other active ingredient of the present invention will be in the form of a tablet, capsule, powder, solution or elixir. When administered in tablet form, the pharmaceutical composition of the invention may additionally contain a solid carrier such as a gelatin or an adjuvant. The tablet, capsule, and powder contain from about 5 to 95% protein or other active ingredient of the present invention, and preferably from about 25 to 90% protein or other active ingredient of the present invention. When administered in liquid form, a liquid carrier such as water, petroleum, oils of animal or plant origin such as peanut oil, mineral oil, soybean oil, or sesame oil, or synthetic oils may be added. The liquid form of the pharmaceutical composition may further contain physiological saline solution, dextrose or other saccharide solution, or glycols such as ethylene glycol,

propylene glycol or polyethylene glycol. When administered in liquid form, the pharmaceutical composition contains from about 0.5 to 90% by weight of protein or other active ingredient of the present invention, and preferably from about 1 to 50% protein or other active ingredient of the present invention.

5 When a therapeutically effective amount of protein or other active ingredient of the present invention is administered by intravenous, cutaneous or subcutaneous injection, protein or other active ingredient of the present invention will be in the form of a pyrogen-free, parenterally acceptable aqueous solution. The preparation of such parenterally acceptable protein or other active ingredient solutions, having due regard to  
10 pH, isotonicity, stability, and the like, is within the skill in the art. A preferred pharmaceutical composition for intravenous, cutaneous, or subcutaneous injection should contain, in addition to protein or other active ingredient of the present invention, an isotonic vehicle such as Sodium Chloride Injection, Ringer's Injection, Dextrose Injection, Dextrose and Sodium Chloride Injection, Lactated Ringer's Injection, or other  
15 vehicle as known in the art. The pharmaceutical composition of the present invention may also contain stabilizers, preservatives, buffers, antioxidants, or other additives known to those of skill in the art. For injection, the agents of the invention may be formulated in aqueous solutions, preferably in physiologically compatible buffers such as Hanks's solution, Ringer's solution, or physiological saline buffer. For transmucosal  
20 administration, penetrants appropriate to the barrier to be permeated are used in the formulation. Such penetrants are generally known in the art.

For oral administration, the compounds can be formulated readily by combining the active compounds with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers well known in the art. Such carriers enable the compounds of the invention to be formulated as tablets, pills,  
25 dragees, capsules, liquids, gels, syrups, slurries, suspensions and the like, for oral ingestion by a patient to be treated. Pharmaceutical preparations for oral use can be obtained from a solid excipient, optionally grinding a resulting mixture, and processing the mixture of granules, after adding suitable auxiliaries, if desired, to obtain tablets or dragee cores. Suitable excipients are, in particular, fillers such as sugars, including  
30 lactose, sucrose, mannitol, or sorbitol; cellulose preparations such as, for example, maize starch, wheat starch, rice starch, potato starch, gelatin, gum tragacanth, methyl cellulose,

hydroxypropylmethyl-cellulose, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, and/or polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP). If desired, disintegrating agents may be added, such as the cross-linked polyvinyl pyrrolidone, agar, or alginic acid or a salt thereof such as sodium alginate. Dragee cores are provided with suitable coatings. For this purpose, concentrated sugar solutions may be used, which may optionally contain gum arabic, talc, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, carbopol gel, polyethylene glycol, and/or titanium dioxide, lacquer solutions, and suitable organic solvents or solvent mixtures. Dyestuffs or pigments may be added to the tablets or dragee coatings for identification or to characterize different combinations of active compound doses.

Pharmaceutical preparations which can be used orally include push-fit capsules made of gelatin, as well as soft, sealed capsules made of gelatin and a plasticizer, such as glycerol or sorbitol. The push-fit capsules can contain the active ingredients in admixture with filler such as lactose, binders such as starches, and/or lubricants such as talc or magnesium stearate and, optionally, stabilizers. In soft capsules, the active compounds may be dissolved or suspended in suitable liquids, such as fatty oils, liquid paraffin, or liquid polyethylene glycols. In addition, stabilizers may be added. All formulations for oral administration should be in dosages suitable for such administration. For buccal administration, the compositions may take the form of tablets or lozenges formulated in conventional manner.

For administration by inhalation, the compounds for use according to the present invention are conveniently delivered in the form of an aerosol spray presentation from pressurized packs or a nebuliser, with the use of a suitable propellant, *e.g.*, dichlorodifluoromethane, trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorotetrafluoroethane, carbon dioxide or other suitable gas. In the case of a pressurized aerosol the dosage unit may be determined by providing a valve to deliver a metered amount. Capsules and cartridges of, *e.g.*, gelatin for use in an inhaler or insufflator may be formulated containing a powder mix of the compound and a suitable powder base such as lactose or starch. The compounds may be formulated for parenteral administration by injection, *e.g.*, by bolus injection or continuous infusion. Formulations for injection may be presented in unit dosage form, *e.g.*, in ampules or in multi-dose containers, with an added preservative. The compositions may take such forms as suspensions, solutions or emulsions in oily or

aqueous vehicles, and may contain formulatory agents such as suspending, stabilizing and/or dispersing agents.

Pharmaceutical formulations for parenteral administration include aqueous solutions of the active compounds in water-soluble form. Additionally, suspensions of the active compounds may be prepared as appropriate oily injection suspensions. Suitable lipophilic solvents or vehicles include fatty oils such as sesame oil, or synthetic fatty acid esters, such as ethyl oleate or triglycerides, or liposomes. Aqueous injection suspensions may contain substances which increase the viscosity of the suspension, such as sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, sorbitol, or dextran. Optionally, the suspension may also contain suitable stabilizers or agents which increase the solubility of the compounds to allow for the preparation of highly concentrated solutions. Alternatively, the active ingredient may be in powder form for constitution with a suitable vehicle, *e.g.*, sterile pyrogen-free water, before use.

The compounds may also be formulated in rectal compositions such as suppositories or retention enemas, *e.g.*, containing conventional suppository bases such as cocoa butter or other glycerides. In addition to the formulations described previously, the compounds may also be formulated as a depot preparation. Such long acting formulations may be administered by implantation (for example subcutaneously or intramuscularly) or by intramuscular injection. Thus, for example, the compounds may be formulated with suitable polymeric or hydrophobic materials (for example as an emulsion in an acceptable oil) or ion exchange resins, or as sparingly soluble derivatives, for example, as a sparingly soluble salt.

A pharmaceutical carrier for the hydrophobic compounds of the invention is a co-solvent system comprising benzyl alcohol, a nonpolar surfactant, a water-miscible organic polymer, and an aqueous phase. The co-solvent system may be the VPD co-solvent system. VPD is a solution of 3% w/v benzyl alcohol, 8% w/v of the nonpolar surfactant polysorbate 80, and 65% w/v polyethylene glycol 300, made up to volume in absolute ethanol. The VPD co-solvent system (VPD:5W) consists of VPD diluted 1:1 with a 5% dextrose in water solution. This co-solvent system dissolves hydrophobic compounds well, and itself produces low toxicity upon systemic administration. Naturally, the proportions of a co-solvent system may be varied considerably without

destroying its solubility and toxicity characteristics. Furthermore, the identity of the co-solvent components may be varied: for example, other low-toxicity nonpolar surfactants may be used instead of polysorbate 80; the fraction size of polyethylene glycol may be varied; other biocompatible polymers may replace polyethylene glycol, e.g. polyvinyl pyrrolidone; and other sugars or polysaccharides may substitute for dextrose. Alternatively, other delivery systems for hydrophobic pharmaceutical compounds may be employed. Liposomes and emulsions are well known examples of delivery vehicles or carriers for hydrophobic drugs. Certain organic solvents such as dimethylsulfoxide also may be employed, although usually at the cost of greater toxicity. Additionally, the compounds may be delivered using a sustained-release system, such as semipermeable matrices of solid hydrophobic polymers containing the therapeutic agent. Various types of sustained-release materials have been established and are well known by those skilled in the art. Sustained-release capsules may, depending on their chemical nature, release the compounds for a few weeks up to over 100 days. Depending on the chemical nature and the biological stability of the therapeutic reagent, additional strategies for protein or other active ingredient stabilization may be employed.

The pharmaceutical compositions also may comprise suitable solid or gel phase carriers or excipients. Examples of such carriers or excipients include but are not limited to calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate, various sugars, starches, cellulose derivatives, gelatin, and polymers such as polyethylene glycols. Many of the active ingredients of the invention may be provided as salts with pharmaceutically compatible counter ions. Such pharmaceutically acceptable base addition salts are those salts which retain the biological effectiveness and properties of the free acids and which are obtained by reaction with inorganic or organic bases such as sodium hydroxide, magnesium hydroxide, ammonia, trialkylamine, dialkylamine, monoalkylamine, dibasic amino acids, sodium acetate, potassium benzoate, triethanol amine and the like.

The pharmaceutical composition of the invention may be in the form of a complex of the protein(s) or other active ingredient(s) of present invention along with protein or peptide antigens. The protein and/or peptide antigen will deliver a stimulatory signal to both B and T lymphocytes. B lymphocytes will respond to antigen through their surface immunoglobulin receptor. T lymphocytes will respond to antigen through the T

cell receptor (TCR) following presentation of the antigen by MHC proteins. MHC and structurally related proteins including those encoded by class I and class II MHC genes on host cells will serve to present the peptide antigen(s) to T lymphocytes. The antigen components could also be supplied as purified MHC-peptide complexes alone or with  
5 co-stimulatory molecules that can directly signal T cells. Alternatively antibodies able to bind surface immunoglobulin and other molecules on B cells as well as antibodies able to bind the TCR and other molecules on T cells can be combined with the pharmaceutical composition of the invention.

The pharmaceutical composition of the invention may be in the form of a  
10 liposome in which protein of the present invention is combined, in addition to other pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, with amphipathic agents such as lipids which exist in aggregated form as micelles, insoluble monolayers, liquid crystals, or lamellar layers in aqueous solution. Suitable lipids for liposomal formulation include, without limitation, monoglycerides, diglycerides, sulfatides, lysolecithins, phospholipids, saponin, bile acids,  
15 and the like. Preparation of such liposomal formulations is within the level of skill in the art, as disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,235,871; 4,501,728; 4,837,028; and 4,737,323, all of which are incorporated herein by reference.

The amount of protein or other active ingredient of the present invention in the pharmaceutical composition of the present invention will depend upon the nature and  
20 severity of the condition being treated, and on the nature of prior treatments which the patient has undergone. Ultimately, the attending physician will decide the amount of protein or other active ingredient of the present invention with which to treat each individual patient. Initially, the attending physician will administer low doses of protein or other active ingredient of the present invention and observe the patient's response.

25 Larger doses of protein or other active ingredient of the present invention may be administered until the optimal therapeutic effect is obtained for the patient, and at that point the dosage is not increased further. It is contemplated that the various pharmaceutical compositions used to practice the method of the present invention should contain about 0.01  $\mu$ g to about 100 mg (preferably about 0.1  $\mu$ g to about 10 mg, more  
30 preferably about 0.1  $\mu$ g to about 1 mg) of protein or other active ingredient of the present invention per kg body weight. For compositions of the present invention which are

useful for bone, cartilage, tendon or ligament regeneration, the therapeutic method includes administering the composition topically, systematically, or locally as an implant or device. When administered, the therapeutic composition for use in this invention is, of course, in a pyrogen-free, physiologically acceptable form. Further, the composition may desirably be encapsulated or injected in a viscous form for delivery to the site of bone, cartilage or tissue damage. Topical administration may be suitable for wound healing and tissue repair. Therapeutically useful agents other than a protein or other active ingredient of the invention which may also optionally be included in the composition as described above, may alternatively or additionally, be administered simultaneously or sequentially with the composition in the methods of the invention. Preferably for bone and/or cartilage formation, the composition would include a matrix capable of delivering the protein-containing or other active ingredient-containing composition to the site of bone and/or cartilage damage, providing a structure for the developing bone and cartilage and optimally capable of being resorbed into the body. Such matrices may be formed of materials presently in use for other implanted medical applications.

The choice of matrix material is based on biocompatibility, biodegradability, mechanical properties, cosmetic appearance and interface properties. The particular application of the compositions will define the appropriate formulation. Potential matrices for the compositions may be biodegradable and chemically defined calcium sulfate, tricalcium phosphate, hydroxyapatite, polylactic acid, polyglycolic acid and polyanhydrides. Other potential materials are biodegradable and biologically well-defined, such as bone or dermal collagen. Further matrices are comprised of pure proteins or extracellular matrix components. Other potential matrices are nonbiodegradable and chemically defined, such as sintered hydroxyapatite, bioglass, aluminates, or other ceramics. Matrices may be comprised of combinations of any of the above mentioned types of material, such as polylactic acid and hydroxyapatite or collagen and tricalcium phosphate. The bioceramics may be altered in composition, such as in calcium-aluminate-phosphate and processing to alter pore size, particle size, particle shape, and biodegradability. Presently preferred is a 50:50 (mole weight) copolymer of lactic acid and glycolic acid in the form of porous particles having diameters ranging from 150 to 800 microns. In some applications, it will be useful to utilize a sequestering

agent, such as carboxymethyl cellulose or autologous blood clot, to prevent the protein compositions from disassociating from the matrix.

A preferred family of sequestering agents is cellulosic materials such as alkylcelluloses (including hydroxyalkylcelluloses), including methylcellulose, ethylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxypropyl-methylcellulose, and carboxymethylcellulose, the most preferred being cationic salts of carboxymethylcellulose (CMC). Other preferred sequestering agents include hyaluronic acid, sodium alginate, poly(ethylene glycol), polyoxyethylene oxide, carboxyvinyl polymer and poly(vinyl alcohol). The amount of sequestering agent useful herein is 0.5-20 wt %, preferably 1-10 wt % based on total formulation weight, which represents the amount necessary to prevent desorption of the protein from the polymer matrix and to provide appropriate handling of the composition, yet not so much that the progenitor cells are prevented from infiltrating the matrix, thereby providing the protein the opportunity to assist the osteogenic activity of the progenitor cells. In further compositions, proteins or other active ingredients of the invention may be combined with other agents beneficial to the treatment of the bone and/or cartilage defect, wound, or tissue in question. These agents include various growth factors such as epidermal growth factor (EGF), platelet derived growth factor (PDGF), transforming growth factors (TGF- $\alpha$  and TGF- $\beta$ ), and insulin-like growth factor (IGF).

The therapeutic compositions are also presently valuable for veterinary applications. Particularly domestic animals and thoroughbred horses, in addition to humans, are desired patients for such treatment with proteins or other active ingredients of the present invention. The dosage regimen of a protein-containing pharmaceutical composition to be used in tissue regeneration will be determined by the attending physician considering various factors which modify the action of the proteins, *e.g.*, amount of tissue weight desired to be formed, the site of damage, the condition of the damaged tissue, the size of a wound, type of damaged tissue (*e.g.*, bone), the patient's age, sex, and diet, the severity of any infection, time of administration and other clinical factors. The dosage may vary with the type of matrix used in the reconstitution and with inclusion of other proteins in the pharmaceutical composition. For example, the addition of other known growth factors, such as IGF I (insulin like growth factor I), to the final

composition, may also effect the dosage. Progress can be monitored by periodic assessment of tissue/bone growth and/or repair, for example, X-rays, histomorphometric determinations and tetracycline labeling.

Polynucleotides of the present invention can also be used for gene therapy. Such polynucleotides can be introduced either in vivo or ex vivo into cells for expression in a mammalian subject. Polynucleotides of the invention may also be administered by other known methods for introduction of nucleic acid into a cell or organism (including, without limitation, in the form of viral vectors or naked DNA). Cells may also be cultured ex vivo in the presence of proteins of the present invention in order to proliferate or to produce a desired effect on or activity in such cells. Treated cells can then be introduced in vivo for therapeutic purposes.

#### 4.9.3 EFFECTIVE DOSAGE

Pharmaceutical compositions suitable for use in the present invention include compositions wherein the active ingredients are contained in an effective amount to achieve its intended purpose. More specifically, a therapeutically effective amount means an amount effective to prevent development of or to alleviate the existing symptoms of the subject being treated. Determination of the effective amount is well within the capability of those skilled in the art, especially in light of the detailed disclosure provided herein. For any compound used in the method of the invention, the therapeutically effective dose can be estimated initially from appropriate in vitro assays. For example, a dose can be formulated in animal models to achieve a circulating concentration range that can be used to more accurately determine useful doses in humans. For example, a dose can be formulated in animal models to achieve a circulating concentration range that includes the  $IC_{50}$  as determined in cell culture (*i.e.*, the concentration of the test compound which achieves a half-maximal inhibition of the protein's biological activity). Such information can be used to more accurately determine useful doses in humans.

A therapeutically effective dose refers to that amount of the compound that results in amelioration of symptoms or a prolongation of survival in a patient. Toxicity and therapeutic efficacy of such compounds can be determined by standard pharmaceutical

procedures in cell cultures or experimental animals, *e.g.*, for determining the LD<sub>50</sub> (the dose lethal to 50% of the population) and the ED<sub>50</sub> (the dose therapeutically effective in 50% of the population). The dose ratio between toxic and therapeutic effects is the therapeutic index and it can be expressed as the ratio between LD<sub>50</sub> and ED<sub>50</sub>.

5 Compounds which exhibit high therapeutic indices are preferred. The data obtained from these cell culture assays and animal studies can be used in formulating a range of dosage for use in human. The dosage of such compounds lies preferably within a range of circulating concentrations that include the ED<sub>50</sub> with little or no toxicity. The dosage may vary within this range depending upon the dosage form employed and the route of administration utilized. The exact formulation, route of administration and dosage can be  
10 chosen by the individual physician in view of the patient's condition. See, *e.g.*, Fingl et al., 1975, in "The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics", Ch. 1 p.1. Dosage amount and interval may be adjusted individually to provide plasma levels of the active moiety which are sufficient to maintain the desired effects, or minimal effective concentration  
15 (MEC). The MEC will vary for each compound but can be estimated from *in vitro* data. Dosages necessary to achieve the MEC will depend on individual characteristics and route of administration. However, HPLC assays or bioassays can be used to determine plasma concentrations.

Dosage intervals can also be determined using MEC value. Compounds should  
20 be administered using a regimen which maintains plasma levels above the MEC for 10-90% of the time, preferably between 30-90% and most preferably between 50-90%. In cases of local administration or selective uptake, the effective local concentration of the drug may not be related to plasma concentration.

An exemplary dosage regimen for polypeptides or other compositions of the  
25 invention will be in the range of about 0.01 µg/kg to 100 mg/kg of body weight daily, with the preferred dose being about 0.1 µg/kg to 25 mg/kg of patient body weight daily, varying in adults and children. Dosing may be once daily, or equivalent doses may be delivered at longer or shorter intervals.

The amount of composition administered will, of course, be dependent on the  
30 subject being treated, on the subject's age and weight, the severity of the affliction, the manner of administration and the judgment of the prescribing physician.

#### 4.9.4 PACKAGING

The compositions may, if desired, be presented in a pack or dispenser device which may contain one or more unit dosage forms containing the active ingredient. The pack may, for example, comprise metal or plastic foil, such as a blister pack. The pack or dispenser device may be accompanied by instructions for administration. Compositions comprising a compound of the invention formulated in a compatible pharmaceutical carrier may also be prepared, placed in an appropriate container, and labeled for treatment of an indicated condition.

#### 4.10 ANTIBODIES

Another aspect of the invention is an antibody that specifically binds the polypeptide of the invention. Such antibodies include monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies, single chain antibodies, chimeric antibodies, bifunctional/bispecific antibodies, humanized antibodies, human antibodies, and complementary determining region (CDR)-grafted antibodies, including compounds which include CDR and/or antigen-binding sequences, which specifically recognize a polypeptide of the invention. Preferred antibodies of the invention are human antibodies which are produced and identified according to methods described in WO93/11236, published June 20, 1993, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. Antibody fragments, including Fab, Fab', F(ab')<sub>2</sub>, and F<sub>v</sub>, are also provided by the invention. The term "specific for" indicates that the variable regions of the antibodies of the invention recognize and bind polypeptides of the invention exclusively (*i.e.*, able to distinguish the polypeptide of the invention from other similar polypeptides despite sequence identity, homology, or similarity found in the family of polypeptides), but may also interact with other proteins (for example, *S. aureus* protein A or other antibodies in ELISA techniques) through interactions with sequences outside the variable region of the antibodies, and in particular, in the constant region of the molecule. Screening assays to determine binding specificity of an antibody of the invention are well known and routinely practiced in the art. For a comprehensive discussion of such assays, see Harlow et al. (Eds), Antibodies A Laboratory Manual; Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory; Cold Spring Harbor, NY (1988),

Chapter 6. Antibodies that recognize and bind fragments of the polypeptides of the invention are also contemplated, provided that the antibodies are first and foremost specific for, as defined above, full length polypeptides of the invention. As with antibodies that are specific for full length polypeptides of the invention, antibodies of the invention that recognize fragments are those which can distinguish polypeptides from the same family of polypeptides despite inherent sequence identity, homology, or similarity found in the family of proteins. Antibodies of the invention can be produced using any method well known and routinely practiced in the art.

Non-human antibodies may be humanized by any methods known in the art. In one method, the non-human CDRs are inserted into a human antibody or consensus antibody framework sequence. Further changes can then be introduced into the antibody framework to modulate affinity or immunogenicity.

Antibodies of the invention are useful for, for example, therapeutic purposes (by modulating activity of a polypeptide of the invention), diagnostic purposes to detect or quantitate a polypeptide of the invention, as well as purification of a polypeptide of the invention. Kits comprising an antibody of the invention for any of the purposes described herein are also comprehended. In general, a kit of the invention also includes a control antigen for which the antibody is immunospecific. The invention further provides a hybridoma that produces an antibody according to the invention. Antibodies of the invention are useful for detection and/or purification of the polypeptides of the invention.

Polypeptides of the invention may also be used to immunize animals to obtain polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies which specifically react with the protein. Such antibodies may be obtained using either the entire protein or fragments thereof as an immunogen. The peptide immunogens additionally may contain a cysteine residue at the carboxyl terminus, and are conjugated to a hapten such as keyhole limpet hemocyanin (KLH). Methods for synthesizing such peptides are known in the art, for example, as in R. P. Merrifield, J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 85, 2149-2154 (1963); J. L. Krstenansky, et al., FEBS Lett. 211, 10 (1987).

Monoclonal antibodies binding to the protein of the invention may be useful diagnostic agents for the immunodetection of the protein. Neutralizing monoclonal antibodies binding to the protein may also be useful therapeutics for both conditions



A.M., Monoclonal Antibody Technology: Laboratory Techniques in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Elsevier Science Publishers, Amsterdam, The Netherlands (1984)).

Techniques described for the production of single chain antibodies (U.S. Patent 4,946,778) can be adapted to produce single chain antibodies to proteins of the present invention.

For polyclonal antibodies, antibody-containing antiserum is isolated from the immunized animal and is screened for the presence of antibodies with the desired specificity using one of the above-described procedures. The present invention further provides the above-described antibodies in delectably labeled form. Antibodies can be delectably labeled through the use of radioisotopes, affinity labels (such as biotin, avidin, etc.), enzymatic labels (such as horseradish peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase, etc.) fluorescent labels (such as FITC or rhodamine, etc.), paramagnetic atoms, etc. Procedures for accomplishing such labeling are well-known in the art, for example, see (Sternberger, L.A. et al., J. Histochem. Cytochem. 18:315 (1970); Bayer, E.A. et al., Meth. Enzym. 62:308 (1979); Engval, E. et al., Immunol. 109:129 (1972); Goding, J.W. J. Immunol. Meth. 13:215 (1976)).

The labeled antibodies of the present invention can be used for *in vitro*, *in vivo*, and *in situ* assays to identify cells or tissues in which a fragment of the polypeptide of interest is expressed. The antibodies may also be used directly in therapies or other diagnostics. The present invention further provides the above-described antibodies immobilized on a solid support. Examples of such solid supports include plastics such as polycarbonate, complex carbohydrates such as agarose and Sepharose®, acrylic resins and such as polyacrylamide and latex beads. Techniques for coupling antibodies to such solid supports are well known in the art (Weir, D.M. et al., "Handbook of Experimental Immunology" 4th Ed., Blackwell Scientific Publications, Oxford, England, Chapter 10 (1986); Jacoby, W.D. et al., Meth. Enzym. 34 Academic Press, N.Y. (1974)). The immobilized antibodies of the present invention can be used for *in vitro*, *in vivo*, and *in situ* assays as well as for immuno-affinity purification of the proteins of the present invention.

#### 4.11 COMPUTER READABLE SEQUENCES

In one application of this embodiment, a nucleotide sequence of the present invention can be recorded on computer readable media. As used herein, "computer readable media" refers to any medium which can be read and accessed directly by a computer. Such media include, but are not limited to: magnetic storage media, such as floppy discs, hard disc storage medium, and magnetic tape; optical storage media such as CD-ROM; electrical storage media such as RAM and ROM; and hybrids of these categories such as magnetic/optical storage media. A skilled artisan can readily appreciate how any of the presently known computer readable mediums can be used to create a manufacture comprising computer readable medium having recorded thereon a nucleotide sequence of the present invention. As used herein, "recorded" refers to a process for storing information on computer readable medium. A skilled artisan can readily adopt any of the presently known methods for recording information on computer readable medium to generate manufactures comprising the nucleotide sequence information of the present invention.

A variety of data storage structures are available to a skilled artisan for creating a computer readable medium having recorded thereon a nucleotide sequence of the present invention. The choice of the data storage structure will generally be based on the means chosen to access the stored information. In addition, a variety of data processor programs and formats can be used to store the nucleotide sequence information of the present invention on computer readable medium. The sequence information can be represented in a word processing text file, formatted in commercially-available software such as WordPerfect and Microsoft Word, or represented in the form of an ASCII file, stored in a database application, such as DB2, Sybase, Oracle, or the like. A skilled artisan can readily adapt any number of data processor structuring formats (*e.g.* text file or database) in order to obtain computer readable medium having recorded thereon the nucleotide sequence information of the present invention.

By providing any of the nucleotide sequences SEQ ID NOs: 1 - 35 or a representative fragment thereof; or a nucleotide sequence at least 95% identical to any of the nucleotide sequences of the SEQ ID NOs: 1 - 35 in computer readable form, a skilled artisan can routinely access the sequence information for a variety of purposes. Computer software is publicly available which allows a skilled artisan to access sequence

information provided in a computer readable medium. The examples which follow demonstrate how software which implements the BLAST (Altschul et al., J. Mol. Biol. 215:403-410 (1990)) and BLAZE (Brutlag et al., Comp. Chem. 17:203-207 (1993)) search algorithms on a Sybase system is used to identify open reading frames (ORFs)

5 within a nucleic acid sequence. Such ORFs may be protein encoding fragments and may be useful in producing commercially important proteins such as enzymes used in fermentation reactions and in the production of commercially useful metabolites.

As used herein, "a computer-based system" refers to the hardware means, software means, and data storage means used to analyze the nucleotide sequence information of the present invention. The minimum hardware means of the computer-based systems of the present invention comprises a central processing unit (CPU), input means, output means, and data storage means. A skilled artisan can readily appreciate that any one of the currently available computer-based systems are suitable for use in the present invention. As stated above, the computer-based systems of the present invention comprise a data storage means having stored therein a nucleotide sequence of the present invention and the necessary hardware means and software means for supporting and implementing a search means. As used herein, "data storage means" refers to memory which can store nucleotide sequence information of the present invention, or a memory access means which can access manufactures having recorded thereon the nucleotide sequence information of the present invention.

As used herein, "search means" refers to one or more programs which are implemented on the computer-based system to compare a target sequence or target structural motif with the sequence information stored within the data storage means. Search means are used to identify fragments or regions of a known sequence which match a particular target sequence or target motif. A variety of known algorithms are disclosed publicly and a variety of commercially available software for conducting search means are and can be used in the computer-based systems of the present invention. Examples of such software includes, but is not limited to, Smith-Waterman, MacPattern (EMBL), BLASTN and BLASTA (NPOLYPEPTIDEIA). A skilled artisan can readily recognize that any one of the available algorithms or implementing software packages for conducting homology searches can be adapted for use in the present computer-based

systems. As used herein, a "target sequence" can be any nucleic acid or amino acid sequence of six or more nucleotides or two or more amino acids. A skilled artisan can readily recognize that the longer a target sequence is, the less likely a target sequence will be present as a random occurrence in the database. The most preferred sequence length of a target sequence is from about 10 to 300 amino acids, more preferably from about 30 to 100 nucleotide residues. However, it is well recognized that searches for commercially important fragments, such as sequence fragments involved in gene expression and protein processing, may be of shorter length.

As used herein, "a target structural motif," or "target motif," refers to any rationally selected sequence or combination of sequences in which the sequence(s) are chosen based on a three-dimensional configuration which is formed upon the folding of the target motif. There are a variety of target motifs known in the art. Protein target motifs include, but are not limited to, enzyme active sites and signal sequences. Nucleic acid target motifs include, but are not limited to, promoter sequences, hairpin structures and inducible expression elements (protein binding sequences).

#### 4.12 TRIPLE HELIX FORMATION

In addition, the fragments of the present invention, as broadly described, can be used to control gene expression through triple helix formation or antisense DNA or RNA, both of which methods are based on the binding of a polynucleotide sequence to DNA or RNA. Polynucleotides suitable for use in these methods are preferably 20 to 40 bases in length and are designed to be complementary to a region of the gene involved in transcription (triple helix - see Lee et al., Nucl. Acids Res. 6:3073 (1979); Cooney et al., Science 15241:456 (1988); and Dervan et al., Science 251:1360 (1991)) or to the mRNA itself (antisense - Olmno, J. Neurochem. 56:560 (1991); Oligodeoxynucleotides as Antisense Inhibitors of Gene Expression, CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL (1988)). Triple helix-formation optimally results in a shut-off of RNA transcription from DNA, while antisense RNA hybridization blocks translation of an mRNA molecule into polypeptide. Both techniques have been demonstrated to be effective in model systems. Information contained in the sequences of the present invention is necessary for the design of an antisense or triple helix oligonucleotide.

#### 4.13 DIAGNOSTIC ASSAYS AND KITS

The present invention further provides methods to identify the presence or expression of one of the ORFs of the present invention, or homolog thereof, in a test sample, using a nucleic acid probe or antibodies of the present invention, optionally conjugated or otherwise associated with a suitable label.

In general, methods for detecting a polynucleotide of the invention can comprise contacting a sample with a compound that binds to and forms a complex with the polynucleotide for a period sufficient to form the complex, and detecting the complex, so that if a complex is detected, a polynucleotide of the invention is detected in the sample. Such methods can also comprise contacting a sample under stringent hybridization conditions with nucleic acid primers that anneal to a polynucleotide of the invention under such conditions, and amplifying annealed polynucleotides, so that if a polynucleotide is amplified, a polynucleotide of the invention is detected in the sample.

In general, methods for detecting a polypeptide of the invention can comprise contacting a sample with a compound that binds to and forms a complex with the polypeptide for a period sufficient to form the complex, and detecting the complex, so that if a complex is detected, a polypeptide of the invention is detected in the sample.

In detail, such methods comprise incubating a test sample with one or more of the antibodies or one or more of the nucleic acid probes of the present invention and assaying for binding of the nucleic acid probes or antibodies to components within the test sample.

Conditions for incubating a nucleic acid probe or antibody with a test sample vary. Incubation conditions depend on the format employed in the assay, the detection methods employed, and the type and nature of the nucleic acid probe or antibody used in the assay. One skilled in the art will recognize that any one of the commonly available hybridization, amplification or immunological assay formats can readily be adapted to employ the nucleic acid probes or antibodies of the present invention. Examples of such assays can be found in Chard, T., *An Introduction to Radioimmunoassay and Related Techniques*, Elsevier Science Publishers, Amsterdam, The Netherlands (1986); Bullock, G.R. et al., *Techniques in Immunocytochemistry*, Academic Press, Orlando, FL Vol. 1 (1982), Vol. 2 (1983), Vol. 3 (1985); Tijssen, P., *Practice and Theory of immunoassays*:

Laboratory Techniques in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Elsevier Science Publishers, Amsterdam, The Netherlands (1985). The test samples of the present invention include cells, protein or membrane extracts of cells, or biological fluids such as sputum, blood, serum, plasma, or urine. The test sample used in the above-described method will vary based on the assay format, nature of the detection method and the tissues, cells or extracts used as the sample to be assayed. Methods for preparing protein extracts or membrane extracts of cells are well known in the art and can be readily be adapted in order to obtain a sample which is compatible with the system utilized.

In another embodiment of the present invention, kits are provided which contain the necessary reagents to carry out the assays of the present invention. Specifically, the invention provides a compartment kit to receive, in close confinement, one or more containers which comprises: (a) a first container comprising one of the probes or antibodies of the present invention; and (b) one or more other containers comprising one or more of the following: wash reagents, reagents capable of detecting presence of a bound probe or antibody.

In detail, a compartment kit includes any kit in which reagents are contained in separate containers. Such containers include small glass containers, plastic containers or strips of plastic or paper. Such containers allows one to efficiently transfer reagents from one compartment to another compartment such that the samples and reagents are not cross-contaminated, and the agents or solutions of each container can be added in a quantitative fashion from one compartment to another. Such containers will include a container which will accept the test sample, a container which contains the antibodies used in the assay, containers which contain wash reagents (such as phosphate buffered saline, Tris-buffers, etc.), and containers which contain the reagents used to detect the bound antibody or probe. Types of detection reagents include labeled nucleic acid probes, labeled secondary antibodies, or in the alternative, if the primary antibody is labeled, the enzymatic, or antibody binding reagents which are capable of reacting with the labeled antibody. One skilled in the art will readily recognize that the disclosed probes and antibodies of the present invention can be readily incorporated into one of the established kit formats which are well known in the art.

#### 4.14 MEDICAL IMAGING

The novel polypeptides and binding partners of the invention are useful in medical imaging of sites expressing the molecules of the invention (e.g., where the polypeptide of the invention is involved in the immune response, for imaging sites of inflammation or infection). See, e.g., Kunkel et al., U.S. Pat. NO. 5,413,778. Such methods involve chemical attachment of a labeling or imaging agent, administration of the labeled polypeptide to a subject in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, and imaging the labeled polypeptide *in vivo* at the target site.

#### 4.15 SCREENING ASSAYS

Using the isolated proteins and polynucleotides of the invention, the present invention further provides methods of obtaining and identifying agents which bind to a polypeptide encoded by an ORF corresponding to any of the nucleotide sequences set forth in the SEQ ID NOs: 1 - 35, or bind to a specific domain of the polypeptide encoded by the nucleic acid. In detail, said method comprises the steps of:

- (a) contacting an agent with an isolated protein encoded by an ORF of the present invention, or nucleic acid of the invention; and
- (b) determining whether the agent binds to said protein or said nucleic acid.

In general, therefore, such methods for identifying compounds that bind to a polynucleotide of the invention can comprise contacting a compound with a polynucleotide of the invention for a time sufficient to form a polynucleotide/compound complex, and detecting the complex, so that if a polynucleotide/compound complex is detected, a compound that binds to a polynucleotide of the invention is identified.

Likewise, in general, therefore, such methods for identifying compounds that bind to a polypeptide of the invention can comprise contacting a compound with a polypeptide of the invention for a time sufficient to form a polypeptide/compound complex, and detecting the complex, so that if a polypeptide/compound complex is detected, a compound that binds to a polynucleotide of the invention is identified.

Methods for identifying compounds that bind to a polypeptide of the invention can also comprise contacting a compound with a polypeptide of the invention in a cell for a time sufficient to form a polypeptide/compound complex, wherein the complex drives

expression of a receptor gene sequence in the cell, and detecting the complex by detecting reporter gene sequence expression, so that if a polypeptide/compound complex is detected, a compound that binds a polypeptide of the invention is identified.

Compounds identified via such methods can include compounds which modulate the activity of a polypeptide of the invention (that is, increase or decrease its activity, relative to activity observed in the absence of the compound). Alternatively, compounds identified via such methods can include compounds which modulate the expression of a polynucleotide of the invention (that is, increase or decrease expression relative to expression levels observed in the absence of the compound). Compounds, such as compounds identified via the methods of the invention, can be tested using standard assays well known to those of skill in the art for their ability to modulate activity/expression.

The agents screened in the above assay can be, but are not limited to, peptides, carbohydrates, vitamin derivatives, or other pharmaceutical agents. The agents can be selected and screened at random or rationally selected or designed using protein modeling techniques.

For random screening, agents such as peptides, carbohydrates, pharmaceutical agents and the like are selected at random and are assayed for their ability to bind to the protein encoded by the ORF of the present invention. Alternatively, agents may be rationally selected or designed. As used herein, an agent is said to be "rationally selected or designed" when the agent is chosen based on the configuration of the particular protein. For example, one skilled in the art can readily adapt currently available procedures to generate peptides, pharmaceutical agents and the like, capable of binding to a specific peptide sequence, in order to generate rationally designed antipeptide peptides, for example see Hurby et al., Application of Synthetic Peptides: Antisense Peptides," In Synthetic Peptides, A User's Guide, W.H. Freeman, NY (1992), pp. 289-307, and Kaspczak et al., Biochemistry 28:9230-8 (1989), or pharmaceutical agents, or the like.

In addition to the foregoing, one class of agents of the present invention, as broadly described, can be used to control gene expression through binding to one of the ORFs or EMFs of the present invention. As described above, such agents can be randomly screened or rationally designed/selected. Targeting the ORF or EMF allows a

skilled artisan to design sequence specific or element specific agents, modulating the expression of either a single ORF or multiple ORFs which rely on the same EMF for expression control. One class of DNA binding agents are agents which contain base residues which hybridize or form a triple helix formation by binding to DNA or RNA.

5 Such agents can be based on the classic phosphodiester, ribonucleic acid backbone, or can be a variety of sulfhydryl or polymeric derivatives which have base attachment capacity.

Agents suitable for use in these methods preferably contain 20 to 40 bases and are designed to be complementary to a region of the gene involved in transcription (triple  
10 helix - see Lee et al., Nucl. Acids Res. 6:3073 (1979); Cooney et al., Science 241:456 (1988); and Dervan et al., Science 251:1360 (1991)) or to the mRNA itself (antisense - Okano, J. Neurochem. 56:560 (1991); Oligodeoxynucleotides as Antisense Inhibitors of Gene Expression, CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL (1988)). Triple helix-formation optimally results in a shut-off of RNA transcription from DNA, while antisense RNA hybridization  
15 blocks translation of an mRNA molecule into polypeptide. Both techniques have been demonstrated to be effective in model systems. Information contained in the sequences of the present invention is necessary for the design of an antisense or triple helix oligonucleotide and other DNA binding agents.

Agents which bind to a protein encoded by one of the ORFs of the present  
20 invention can be used as a diagnostic agent. Agents which bind to a protein encoded by one of the ORFs of the present invention can be formulated using known techniques to generate a pharmaceutical composition.

#### 4.16 USE OF NUCLEIC ACIDS AS PROBES

25 Another aspect of the subject invention is to provide for polypeptide-specific nucleic acid hybridization probes capable of hybridizing with naturally occurring nucleotide sequences. The hybridization probes of the subject invention may be derived from any of the nucleotide sequences SEQ ID NOs: 1 - 35. Because the corresponding gene is only expressed in a limited number of tissues, a hybridization probe derived from  
30 of any of the nucleotide sequences SEQ ID NOs: 1 - 35 can be used as an indicator of the presence of RNA of cell type of such a tissue in a sample.

Any suitable hybridization technique can be employed, such as, for example, in situ hybridization. PCR as described in US Patents Nos. 4,683,195 and 4,965,188 provides additional uses for oligonucleotides based upon the nucleotide sequences. Such probes used in PCR may be of recombinant origin, may be chemically synthesized, or a mixture of both. The probe will comprise a discrete nucleotide sequence for the detection of identical sequences or a degenerate pool of possible sequences for identification of closely related genomic sequences.

Other means for producing specific hybridization probes for nucleic acids include the cloning of nucleic acid sequences into vectors for the production of mRNA probes.

Such vectors are known in the art and are commercially available and may be used to synthesize RNA probes *in vitro* by means of the addition of the appropriate RNA polymerase as T7 or SP6 RNA polymerase and the appropriate radioactively labeled nucleotides. The nucleotide sequences may be used to construct hybridization probes for mapping their respective genomic sequences. The nucleotide sequence provided herein may be mapped to a chromosome or specific regions of a chromosome using well known genetic and/or chromosomal mapping techniques. These techniques include in situ hybridization, linkage analysis against known chromosomal markers, hybridization screening with libraries or flow-sorted chromosomal preparations specific to known chromosomes, and the like. The technique of fluorescent in situ hybridization of chromosome spreads has been described, among other places, in Verma et al (1988) Human Chromosomes: A Manual of Basic Techniques, Pergamon Press, New York NY.

Fluorescent *in situ* hybridization of chromosomal preparations and other physical chromosome mapping techniques may be correlated with additional genetic map data. Examples of genetic map data can be found in the 1994 Genome Issue of Science (265:1981f). Correlation between the location of a nucleic acid on a physical chromosomal map and a specific disease (or predisposition to a specific disease) may help delimit the region of DNA associated with that genetic disease. The nucleotide sequences of the subject invention may be used to detect differences in gene sequences between normal, carrier or affected individuals.

#### 4.17 PREPARATION OF SUPPORT BOUND OLIGONUCLEOTIDES

Oligonucleotides, i.e., small nucleic acid segments, may be readily prepared by, for example, directly synthesizing the oligonucleotide by chemical means, as is commonly practiced using an automated oligonucleotide synthesizer.

Support bound oligonucleotides may be prepared by any of the methods known to those of skill in the art using any suitable support such as glass, polystyrene or Teflon. One strategy is to precisely spot oligonucleotides synthesized by standard synthesizers.

Immobilization can be achieved using passive adsorption (Inouye & Hondo, (1990) J. Clin. Microbiol. 28(6) 1469-72); using UV light (Nagata *et al.*, 1985; Dahlen *et al.*, 1987; Morrissey & Collins, (1989) Mol. Cell Probes 3(2) 189-207) or by covalent binding of base modified DNA (Keller *et al.*, 1988; 1989); all references being specifically incorporated herein.

Another strategy that may be employed is the use of the strong biotin-streptavidin interaction as a linker. For example, Broude *et al.* (1994) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 91(8) 3072-6, describe the use of biotinylated probes, although these are duplex probes, that are immobilized on streptavidin-coated magnetic beads. Streptavidin-coated beads may be purchased from Dynal, Oslo. Of course, this same linking chemistry is applicable to coating any surface with streptavidin. Biotinylated probes may be purchased from various sources, such as, e.g., Operon Technologies (Alameda, CA).

Nunc Laboratories (Naperville, IL) is also selling suitable material that could be used. Nunc Laboratories have developed a method by which DNA can be covalently bound to the microwell surface termed CovaLink NH. CovaLink NH is a polystyrene surface grafted with secondary amino groups (>NH) that serve as bridge-heads for further covalent coupling. CovaLink Modules may be purchased from Nunc Laboratories. DNA molecules may be bound to CovaLink exclusively at the 5'-end by a phosphoramidate bond, allowing immobilization of more than 1 pmol of DNA (Rasmussen *et al.*, (1991) Anal. Biochem. 198(1) 138-42).

The use of CovaLink NH strips for covalent binding of DNA molecules at the 5'-end has been described (Rasmussen *et al.*, (1991). In this technology, a phosphoramidate bond is employed (Chu *et al.*, (1983) Nucleic Acids Res. 11(8) 6513-29). This is beneficial as immobilization using only a single covalent bond is preferred. The phosphoramidate bond

joins the DNA to the CovaLink NH secondary amino groups that are positioned at the end of spacer arms covalently grafted onto the polystyrene surface through a 2 nm long spacer arm. To link an oligonucleotide to CovaLink NH via an phosphoramidate bond, the oligonucleotide terminus must have a 5'-end phosphate group. It is, perhaps, even possible for biotin to be covalently bound to CovaLink and then streptavidin used to bind the probes.

More specifically, the linkage method includes dissolving DNA in water (7.5 ng/ul) and denaturing for 10 min. at 95°C and cooling on ice for 10 min. Ice-cold 0.1 M 1-methylimidazole, pH 7.0 (1-MeIm<sub>7</sub>), is then added to a final concentration of 10 mM 1-MeIm<sub>7</sub>. A ss DNA solution is then dispensed into CovaLink NH strips (75 ul/well) standing on ice.

Carbodiimide 0.2 M 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-carbodiimide (EDC), dissolved in 10 mM 1-MeIm<sub>7</sub>, is made fresh and 25 ul added per well. The strips are incubated for 5 hours at 50°C. After incubation the strips are washed using, e.g., Nunc-Immuno Wash; first the wells are washed 3 times, then they are soaked with washing solution for 5 min., and finally they are washed 3 times (where in the washing solution is 0.4 N NaOH, 0.25% SDS heated to 50°C).

It is contemplated that a further suitable method for use with the present invention is that described in PCT Patent Application WO 90/03382 (Southern & Maskos), incorporated herein by reference. This method of preparing an oligonucleotide bound to a support involves attaching a nucleoside 3'-reagent through the phosphate group by a covalent phosphodiester link to aliphatic hydroxyl groups carried by the support. The oligonucleotide is then synthesized on the supported nucleoside and protecting groups removed from the synthetic oligonucleotide chain under standard conditions that do not cleave the oligonucleotide from the support. Suitable reagents include nucleoside phosphoramidite and nucleoside hydrogen phosphorate.

An on-chip strategy for the preparation of DNA probe for the preparation of DNA probe arrays may be employed. For example, addressable laser-activated photodeprotection may be employed in the chemical synthesis of oligonucleotides directly on a glass surface, as described by Fodor *et al.* (1991) Science 251(4995) 767-73, incorporated herein by reference. Probes may also be immobilized on nylon supports as described by Van Ness *et al.* (1991) Nucleic Acids Res. 19(12) 3345-50; or linked to Teflon using the method of

Duncan & Cavalier (1988) Anal. Biochem. 169(1) 104-8; all references being specifically incorporated herein.

To link an oligonucleotide to a nylon support, as described by Van Ness *et al.* (1991), requires activation of the nylon surface via alkylation and selective activation of the 5'-amine of oligonucleotides with cyanuric chloride.

One particular way to prepare support bound oligonucleotides is to utilize the light-generated synthesis described by Pease *et al.*, (1994) PNAS USA 91(11) 5022-6, incorporated herein by reference). These authors used current photolithographic techniques to generate arrays of immobilized oligonucleotide probes (DNA chips). These methods, in which light is used to direct the synthesis of oligonucleotide probes in high-density, miniaturized arrays, utilize photolabile 5'-protected *N*-acyl-deoxynucleoside phosphoramidites, surface linker chemistry and versatile combinatorial synthesis strategies. A matrix of 256 spatially defined oligonucleotide probes may be generated in this manner.

#### 4.18 PREPARATION OF NUCLEIC ACID FRAGMENTS

The nucleic acids may be obtained from any appropriate source, such as cDNAs, genomic DNA, chromosomal DNA, microdissected chromosome bands, cosmid or YAC inserts, and RNA, including mRNA without any amplification steps. For example, Sambrook *et al.* (1989) describes three protocols for the isolation of high molecular weight DNA from mammalian cells (p. 9.14-9.23).

DNA fragments may be prepared as clones in M13, plasmid or lambda vectors and/or prepared directly from genomic DNA or cDNA by PCR or other amplification methods. Samples may be prepared or dispensed in multiwell plates. About 100-1000 ng of DNA samples may be prepared in 2-500 ml of final volume.

The nucleic acids would then be fragmented by any of the methods known to those of skill in the art including, for example, using restriction enzymes as described at 9.24-9.28 of Sambrook *et al.* (1989), shearing by ultrasound and NaOH treatment.

Low pressure shearing is also appropriate, as described by Schriefer *et al.* (1990) Nucleic Acids Res. 18(24) 7455-6, incorporated herein by reference). In this method, DNA samples are passed through a small French pressure cell at a variety of low to intermediate pressures. A lever device allows controlled application of low to intermediate pressures to

the cell. The results of these studies indicate that low-pressure shearing is a useful alternative to sonic and enzymatic DNA fragmentation methods.

One particularly suitable way for fragmenting DNA is contemplated to be that using the two base recognition endonuclease, *Cvi*II, described by Fitzgerald *et al.* (1992) Nucleic Acids Res. 20(14) 3753-62. These authors described an approach for the rapid fragmentation and fractionation of DNA into particular sizes that they contemplated to be suitable for shotgun cloning and sequencing.

The restriction endonuclease *Cvi*II normally cleaves the recognition sequence PuGCPy between the G and C to leave blunt ends. Atypical reaction conditions, which alter the specificity of this enzyme (*Cvi*II\*\*), yield a quasi-random distribution of DNA fragments from the small molecule pUC19 (2688 base pairs). Fitzgerald *et al.* (1992) quantitatively evaluated the randomness of this fragmentation strategy, using a *Cvi*II\*\* digest of pUC19 that was size fractionated by a rapid gel filtration method and directly ligated, without end repair, to a lac Z minus M13 cloning vector. Sequence analysis of 76 clones showed that *Cvi*II\*\* restricts pyGCPy and PuGCPu, in addition to PuGCPy sites, and that new sequence data is accumulated at a rate consistent with random fragmentation.

As reported in the literature, advantages of this approach compared to sonication and agarose gel fractionation include: smaller amounts of DNA are required (0.2-0.5 ug instead of 2-5 ug); and fewer steps are involved (no preligation, end repair, chemical extraction, or agarose gel electrophoresis and elution are needed).

Irrespective of the manner in which the nucleic acid fragments are obtained or prepared, it is important to denature the DNA to give single stranded pieces available for hybridization. This is achieved by incubating the DNA solution for 2-5 minutes at 80-90°C. The solution is then cooled quickly to 2°C to prevent renaturation of the DNA fragments before they are contacted with the chip. Phosphate groups must also be removed from genomic DNA by methods known in the art.

#### 4.19 PREPARATION OF DNA ARRAYS

Arrays may be prepared by spotting DNA samples on a support such as a nylon membrane. Spotting may be performed by using arrays of metal pins (the positions of which correspond to an array of wells in a microtiter plate) to repeated by transfer of about 20 nl of a DNA solution to a nylon membrane. By offset printing, a density of dots higher than the

density of the wells is achieved. One to 25 dots may be accommodated in 1 mm<sup>2</sup>, depending on the type of label used. By avoiding spotting in some preselected number of rows and columns, separate subsets (subarrays) may be formed. Samples in one subarray may be the same genomic segment of DNA (or the same gene) from different individuals, or may be different, overlapped genomic clones. Each of the subarrays may represent replica spotting of the same samples. In one example, a selected gene segment may be amplified from 64 patients. For each patient, the amplified gene segment may be in one 96-well plate (all 96 wells containing the same sample). A plate for each of the 64 patients is prepared. By using a 96-pin device, all samples may be spotted on one 8 x 12 cm membrane. Subarrays may contain 64 samples, one from each patient. Where the 96 subarrays are identical, the dot span may be 1 mm<sup>2</sup> and there may be a 1 mm space between subarrays.

Another approach is to use membranes or plates (available from NUNC, Naperville, Illinois) which may be partitioned by physical spacers e.g. a plastic grid molded over the membrane, the grid being similar to the sort of membrane applied to the bottom of multiwell plates, or hydrophobic strips. A fixed physical spacer is not preferred for imaging by exposure to flat phosphor-storage screens or x-ray films.

The present invention is illustrated in the following examples. Upon consideration of the present disclosure, one of skill in the art will appreciate that many other embodiments and variations may be made in the scope of the present invention. Accordingly, it is intended that the broader aspects of the present invention not be limited to the disclosure of the following examples. The present invention is not to be limited in scope by the exemplified embodiments which are intended as illustrations of single aspects of the invention, and compositions and methods which are functionally equivalent are within the scope of the invention. Indeed, numerous modifications and variations in the practice of the invention are expected to occur to those skilled in the art upon consideration of the present preferred embodiments. Consequently, the only limitations which should be placed upon the scope of the invention are those which appear in the appended claims.

All references cited within the body of the instant specification are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

## 5.0 EXAMPLES

### 5.1 EXAMPLE 1

#### Novel Nucleic Acid Sequences Obtained From Various Libraries

A plurality of novel nucleic acids were obtained from cDNA libraries prepared from various human tissues and in some cases isolated from a genomic library derived from human chromosome using standard PCR, SBH sequence signature analysis and Sanger sequencing techniques. The inserts of the library were amplified with PCR using primers specific for the vector sequences which flank the inserts. Clones from cDNA libraries were spotted on nylon membrane filters and screened with oligonucleotide probes (e.g., 7-mers) to obtain signature sequences. The clones were clustered into groups of similar or identical sequences. Representative clones were selected for sequencing.

In some cases, the 5' sequence of the amplified inserts was then deduced using a typical Sanger sequencing protocol. PCR products were purified and subjected to fluorescent dye terminator cycle sequencing. Single pass gel sequencing was done using a 377 Applied Biosystems (ABI) sequencer to obtain the novel nucleic acid sequences. In some cases RACE (Random Amplification of cDNA Ends) was performed to further extend the sequence in the 5' direction.

### 5.2 EXAMPLE 2

#### Novel Nucleic Acids

The novel nucleic acids of the present invention of the invention were assembled from sequences that were obtained from a cDNA library by methods described in Example 1 above, and in some cases sequences obtained from one or more public databases. The nucleic acids were assembled using an EST sequence as a seed. Then a recursive algorithm was used to extend the seed EST into an extended assemblage, by pulling additional sequences from different databases (i.e., Hyseq's database containing EST sequences, dbEST version 114, gb pri 114, and UniGene version 101) that belong to this assemblage. The algorithm terminated when there was no additional sequences from the above databases that would extend the assemblage. Inclusion of component sequences into the assemblage was based on a BLASTN hit to the extending assemblage with BLAST score greater than 300 and percent identity greater than 95%.

Using PHRAP (Univ. of Washington) or CAP4 (Paracel), a full length gene cDNA sequence and its corresponding protein sequence were generated from the assemblage. Any frame shifts and incorrect stop codons were corrected by hand editing. During editing, the sequence was checked using FASTY and/or BLAST against Genbank (i.e., dbEST version 118, gb pri 118, UniGene version 118, Genepet release 118). Other computer programs which may have been used in the editing process were phredPhrap and Consed (University of Washington) and ed-ready, ed-ext and gc-zip-2 (Hyseq, Inc.). The full-length nucleotide and amino acid sequences, including splice variants resulting from these procedures are shown in the Sequence Listing as SEQ ID NOS: 1- 35.

Table 1 shows the various tissue sources of SEQ ID NO: 1-35.

The homology for SEQ ID NO: 1-35 were obtained by a BLASTP version 2.0a1 19MP-WashU search against Genpept release 118, using BLAST algorithm. The results showed homologues for SEQ ID NO: 1-35 from Genpept. The homologues with identifiable functions for SEQ ID NO: 1-35 are shown in Table 2 below.

Using eMatrix software package (Stanford University, Stanford, CA) (Wu et al., J. Comp. Biol., Vol. 6 pp. 219-235 (1999) herein incorporated by reference), all the sequences were examined to determine whether they had identifiable signature regions. Table 3 shows the signature region found in the indicated polypeptide sequences, the description of the signature, the eMatrix p-value(s) and the position(s) of the signature within the polypeptide sequence.

Using the pFam software program (Sonnhammer et al., Nucleic Acids Res., Vol. 26(1) pp. 320-322 (1998) herein incorporated by reference) all the polypeptide sequences were examined for domains with homology to certain peptide domains. Table 4 shows the name of the domain found, the description, the p-value and the pFam score for the identified domain within the sequence.

The nucleotide sequence within the sequences that codes for signal peptide sequences and their cleavage sites can be determine from using Neural Network SignalP V1.1 program (from Center for Biological Sequence Analysis, The Technical University of Denmark). The process for identifying prokaryotic and eukaryotic signal peptides and their cleavage sites are also disclosed by Henrik Nielson, Jacob Engelbrecht, Soren Brunak, and Gunnar von Heijne in the publication " Identification of prokaryotic and

eukaryotic signal peptides and prediction of their cleavage sites” Protein Engineering, Vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 1-6 (1997), incorporated herein by reference. A maximum S score and a mean S score, as described in the Nielson et al as reference, was obtained for the polypeptide sequences. Table 5 shows the position of the signal peptide in each of the polypeptides and the maximum score and mean score associated with that signal peptide.

TABLE 1

TISSUE ORIGIN	RNA SOURCE	HYSEQ LIBRARY NAME	SEQ ID NOS:
adult brain	GIBCO	AB3001	27
adult brain	GIBCO	ABD003	2 5 23-24 30-32
adult brain	Clontech	ABR006	2 12 31
adult brain	Clontech	ABR008	5-8 10-11 13 20 23 27 30-31 34-35
adult brain	Invitrogen	ABR014	24
adult brain	Invitrogen	ABT004	11 30-31
cultured preadipocytes	Strategene	ADP001	7-8 16-17 30
adrenal gland	Clontech	ADR002	29 31
adult heart	GIBCO	AHR001	3-4 7-8 13 16-17 23 26 31-32 34-35
adult kidney	GIBCO	AKD001	1-2 4 7-8 10 18 23 30-31 35
adult kidney	Invitrogen	AKT002	1 15-17 23
adult lung	GIBCO	ALG001	23 26
lymph node	Clontech	ALN001	6 25
young liver	GIBCO	ALV001	12 19 27 32 35
adult liver	Invitrogen	ALV002	4 12 23 25 27 31
adult liver	Clontech	ALV003	12
adult ovary	Invitrogen	AOV001	1 4 7-8 10 13 15-19 23-24 28 30-32 35
adult placenta	Clontech	APL001	11
placenta	Invitrogen	APL002	6 28 30
adult spleen	GIBCO	ASP001	6 16-17 31 35
testis	GIBCO	ATS001	2 15-17 19 23 31-32 35
adult bladder	Invitrogen	BLD001	27
bone marrow	Clontech	BMD001	2 4 6 11 16-17 22 24-25 29 32-35
bone marrow	Clontech	BMD002	2 4-6 13 16-17 25 31 35
bone marrow	Clontech	BMD007	1
adult colon	Invitrogen	CLN001	5 34
Mixture of 16 tissues - mRNAs*	Various Vendors*	CTL016	33
adult cervix	BioChain	CVX001	4 7-8 15-17 21 25 28
diaphragm	BioChain	DIA002	16-17
endothelial cells	Strategene	EDT001	4-5 7-8 14 16-17 19 23 28 30-31 33-35
fetal brain	Clontech	FBR006	6-8 10-11 20 23 29 32 34-35
fetal brain	Invitrogen	FBT002	5-8 10 23
fetal heart	Invitrogen	FHR001	23
fetal kidney	Clontech	FKD001	10

\* The 16 tissue-mRNAs and their vendor source, are as follows: 1) Normal adult brain mRNA (Invitrogen), 2) normal adult kidney mRNA (Invitrogen), 3) normal adult liver mRNA (Invitrogen), 4) normal fetal brain mRNA (Invitrogen), 5) normal fetal kidney mRNA (Invitrogen), 6) normal fetal liver mRNA (Invitrogen), 7) normal fetal skin mRNA (Invitrogen), 8) human adrenal gland mRNA (Clontech), 9) human bone marrow mRNA (Clontech), 10) human leukemia lymphoblastic mRNA (Clontech), 11) human thymus mRNA (Clontech), 12) human lymph node mRNA (Clontech), 13) human spinal cord mRNA (Clontech), 14) human thyroid mRNA (Clontech), 15) human esophagus mRNA (BioChain), 16) human conceptional umbilical cord mRNA (BioChain).

TABLE 1

TISSUE ORIGIN	RNA SOURCE	HYSEQ LIBRARY NAME	SEQ ID NOS:
fetal lung	Clontech	FLG001	12 31
fetal lung	Invitrogen	FLG003	16-17 31
fetal liver-spleen	Columbia University	FLS001	1 4 6-8 10 12 18-19 23-25 28 30-35
fetal liver-spleen	Columbia University	FLS002	6-11 13 16-17 19 24-25 27 31 33-35
fetal liver-spleen	Columbia University	FLS003	12-13
fetal liver	Invitrogen	FLV001	7-8 12 31 33
fetal liver	Clontech	FLV004	12 32
fetal muscle	Invitrogen	FMS001	3 5 10 27 31
fetal muscle	Invitrogen	FMS002	18
fetal skin	Invitrogen	FSK001	5 10 16-17 24 27-28 30-33
fetal skin	Invitrogen	FSK002	16-17
umbilical cord	BioChain	FUC001	4 7-8 13 23 28 31-32 34-35
fetal brain	GIBCO	HFB001	1-2 7-8 15 18 23-24 27 30
infant brain	Columbia University	IB2002	6-8 15 18-19 23 27 30-31 33
infant brain	Columbia University	IB2003	2 6-8 30
infant brain	Columbia University	IBS001	33
lung, fibroblast	Stratagene	LFB001	7-8 29 31
lung tumor	Invitrogen	LGT002	4 7-8 11 15-20 23-25 28 30- 31 34-35
lymphocytes	ATCC	LPC001	6 9 28-29
leukocyte	GIBCO	LUC001	1-2 4 6 10 19-20 24-25 28-30
leukocyte	Clontech	LUC003	24 28 35
Melanoma from cell line ATCC CRL # 1424	Clontech	MEL004	24 31 33
mammary gland	Invitrogen	MMG001	5-8 10 12 16-17 23 28 30-32 35
induced neuron cells	Stratagene	NTD001	1 14 29
retinoid acid induced neuronal cells	Stratagene	NTR001	11
neuronal cells	Stratagene	NTU001	14 31 33
prostate	Clontech	PRT001	23 35
rectum	Invitrogen	REC001	31
salivary gland	Clontech	SAL001	1 7-8 13 23
small intestine	Clontech	SIN001	6 16-18 23 27 31-32 35
skeletal muscle	Clontech	SKM001	16-18
skeletal muscle	Clontech	SKMs03	16-17
spinal cord	Clontech	SPC001	1 20 23 31
adult spleen	Clontech	SPLc01	6 13 16-17
thalamus	Clontech	THA002	7-9 21
thymus	Clontech	THM001	4 23 33 35
thymus	Clontech	THMc02	4 6-8 11 30 32-34
thyroid gland	Clontech	THR001	4 7-8 10 23-25 27-28 31 35
trachea	Clontech	TRC001	29
uterus	Clontech	UTR001	5 31

TABLE 2

SEQ ID NO:	CORRESPONDING SEQ ID NO. IN U.S.S.N 09/577,409	ACCESSION NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	SMITH-WATERMAN SCORE	% IDENTITY
1	360	U60315	Molluscum contagiosum virus subtype 1 MC015L	76	30
2	1175	A17783	unidentified NC28	583	100
3	3964	AF190819	Homo sapiens muscle beta 1 intergrin cytoplasmic domain binding protein MIBP	568	96
4	5522	D00762	Homo sapiens proteasome subunit C8	686	93
5	5537	X76091	Homo sapiens DNA binding protein RFX2	3747	99
6	5573	AK000004	Homo sapiens FLJ00004 protein	3106	96
7	5868	U77718	Homo sapiens pinin	89	20
8	5868	M87306	Tetrahymena thermophila micronuclear linker histone polyprotein	130	20
9	6265	U12329	Cricetulus griseus mutant sterol regulatory element binding protein-2	373	94
10	7013	U80735	Homo sapiens CAGF28	3779	97
11	7017	AC004235	Homo sapiens Myt1	69	50
12	7019	X00129	Homo sapiens precursor RBP	1005	96
13	8583	X97675	Homo sapiens plakophilin 2a	4288	99
14	8792	J02459	bacteriophage lambda I (tail component;223)	1111	99
15	8816	U95825	Homo sapiens androgen-induced prostate proliferative shutoff associated protein	828	98
16	8916	X95325	Homo sapiens DNA-binding protein	1975	100
17	8916	AF171061	Canis familiaris Y-box protein ZONAB-A	1426	89
18	8950	X99584	Homo sapiens SMT3A protein	522	98
19	9067	U37429	Caenorhabditis elegans similar to M. musculus MER5 and other AHPC/TSA proteins	902	47

TABLE 2

SEQ ID NO:	CORRESPONDING SEQ ID NO. IN U.S.S.N 09/577,409	ACCESSION NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	SMITH-WATERMAN SCORE	% IDENTITY
20	9254	X78926	Homo sapiens zinc finger protein	426	50
21	9285	J02459	bacteriophage lambda E (capsid component;341)	1754	100
22	10049	AF116695	Homo sapiens PRO2221	159	48
23	10858	AF157317	Homo sapiens AD-015 protein	869	100
24	11054	AF090931	Homo sapiens PRO0483	107	46
25	11872	AJ009698	Rattus norvegicus embigin protein	1080	65
26	12230	AF124512	Homo sapiens BVES	1763	100
27	12369	M15888	Bos taurus endozepine-related protein precursor	372	40
28	12464	Z99259	Schizosaccharomyces pombe putative phosphotransferase	396	43
29	12708	U28831	Homo sapiens protein that is immuno-reactive with anti-PTH polyclonal antibodies	518	55
30	13024	X58833	Streptomyces coelicolor A3(2) actVA 4	271	31
31	13199	X04412	Homo sapiens plasma gelsolin	4101	100
32	13601	X13482	Homo sapiens U2 snRNP-specific A' protein (AA 1-255)	1284	99
33	13666	X59618	Homo sapiens small subunit ribonucleotide reductase	1389	100
34	13749	AC004882	Homo sapiens similar to cytochrome Bc1 J chain; similar to 1BGY (PID:g4139401)	326	100
35	14042	AL034374	Homo sapiens dJ483K16.1.1 (novel protein (isoform 1))	1651	100

TABLE 3

SEQ ID NO:	ACCESSION NO.	DESCRIPTION	RESULTS*
1	PR00651	5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE 2B RECEPTOR SIGNATURE	PR00651H 5.59 7.857e-07 178-201
2	PR00437	SMALL CXC CYTOKINE FAMILY SIGNATURE	PR00437C 14.85 9.640e-10 79-98
3	PR00364	DISEASE RESISTANCE PROTEIN SIGNATURE	PR00364A 8.19 9.080e-09 4-20
4	PF00227	Proteasome A-type and B-type.	PF00227 14.68 6.294e-10 15-27
5	PD02699	PROTEIN DNA-BINDING BINDING DNA.	PD02699C 24.84 1.000e-40 614-661 PD02699A 8.91 3.250e-35 235-264 PD02699B 18.28 6.571e-21 500-524
6	BL00741	Guanine-nucleotide dissociation stimulators CDC24 family sign.	BL00741B 14.27 3.769e-09 289-312
7	PR00624	HISTONE H5 SIGNATURE	PR00624G 4.08 6.900e-09 180-200
9	BL00038	Myc-type, 'helix-loop-helix' dimerization domain proteins.	BL00038B 16.97 9.027e-10 57-78
10	BL00795	Involucrin proteins.	BL00795C 17.06 1.105e-10 362-407 BL00795C 17.06 6.651e-10 377-422 BL00795C 17.06 6.965e-10 360-405 BL00795C 17.06 7.698e-10 388-433 BL00795C 17.06 2.900e-09 374-419 BL00795C 17.06 3.800e-09 361-406 BL00795C 17.06 5.200e-09 391-436 BL00795C 17.06 9.200e-09 390-435
11	PR00003	4-DISULPHIDE CORE SIGNATURE	PR00003C 7.69 7.545e-06 13-23
12	BL00213	Lipocalin proteins.	BL00213A 12.95 3.368e-10 40-54 BL00213B 8.78 9.500e-10 128-139
15	PR00929	AT-HOOK-LIKE DOMAIN SIGNATURE	PR00929C 5.26 8.759e-09 55-66
16	BL00048	Protamine P1 proteins.	BL00048 6.39 2.688e-09 168-195
17	BL00048	Protamine P1 proteins.	BL00048 6.39 7.750e-09 168-195
18	BL00299	Ubiquitin domain proteins.	BL00299 28.84 2.250e-25 32-84
19	PF00534	Glycosyl transferases group 1.	PF00534B 14.47 8.364e-15 325-349

\* Results include in order: accession number subtype; raw score; p-value; position of signature in amino acid sequence.

TABLE 3

SEQ ID NO:	ACCESSION NO.	DESCRIPTION	RESULTS*
20	PR00048	C2H2-TYPE ZINC FINGER SIGNATURE	PR00048A 10.52 9.526e-11 153-167 PR00048A 10.52 1.000e-09 181-195 PR00048B 6.02 6.684e-09 141-151
21	PF00546	7S seed storage protein.	PF00546G 20.09 9.443e-06 191-227
22	PR00402	TEC/BTK DOMAIN SIGNATURE	PR00402A 16.09 9.556e-06 40-60
24	PR00387	3'5'-CYCLIC NUCLEOTIDE PHOSPHODIESTERASE SIGNATURE	PR00387D 10.81 4.778e-06 244-261
26	PF00603	Influenza RNA-dependant RNA polymerase subunit PA.	PF00603A 8.25 5.836e-06 235-290
27	PR00689	ACYL-COA-BINDING PROTEIN SIGNATURE	PR00689C 6.73 2.350e-15 57-73 PR00689B 16.87 7.894e-15 34-53 PR00689D 12.35 6.318e-11 78-96 PR00689A 13.38 6.523e-10 13-29
28	PR00652	5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE 7 RECEPTOR SIGNATURE	PR00652G 10.94 2.500e-06 29-47
29	PR00541	MUSCARINIC M4 RECEPTOR SIGNATURE	PR00541B 8.49 5.781e-06 72-88 PR00541B 8.49 9.813e-06 174-190
30	BL00895	3-hydroxyisobutyrate dehydrogenase proteins.	BL00895A 12.61 5.280e-08 8-29
31	PR00597	GELSOLIN FAMILY SIGNATURE	PR00597G 8.55 1.429e-28 690-713 PR00597A 12.96 1.000e-25 375-397 PR00597D 12.77 4.522e-24 522-543 PR00597C 14.19 9.000e-23 489-508 PR00597H 15.32 5.500e-22 719-739 PR00597E 13.46 4.130e-21 576-597 PR00597F 16.29 4.522e-21 634-654 PR00597B 9.78 7.000e-20 464-481 PR00597A 12.96 4.575e-09 742-764 PR00597B 9.78 5.629e-09 85-102 PR00597D 12.77 7.723e-09 144-165
32	DM00315	072 RIBONUCLEASE INHIBITOR.	DM00315B 6.84 6.776e-08 88-100
33	BL00368	Ribonucleotide reductase small subunit proteins.	BL00368A 36.98 1.000e-40 84-139 BL00368B 22.06 5.846e-26 161-187
34	PR00202	ANNEXIN TYPE VI SIGNATURE	PR00202A 10.28 1.000e-05 37-46
35	PR00121	SODIUM/POTASSIUM-TRANSPORTING	PR00121G 6.89 7.525e-

1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	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TABLE 4

SEQ ID NO:	pFAM NAME	DESCRIPTION	p-value	pFAM SCORE
2	il8	Small cytokines (intecrine/chemokine), inter	3.6e-38	131.6
4	proteasome	Proteasome A-type and B-type	6.1e-39	142.8
6	FYVE	FYVE zinc finger	2.8e-12	48.6
9	HLH	Helix-loop-helix DNA-binding domain	1.4e-05	31.9
10	BRCT	BRCA1 C Terminus (BRCT) domain	1.2e-28	108.6
12	lipocalin	lipocalin	2.5e-41	146.4
13	Armadillo_seg	Armadillo/beta-catenin-like repeats	7.8e-10	46.1
16	CSD	'Cold-shock' DNA-binding domain	1.1e-33	124.6
17	CSD	'Cold-shock' DNA-binding domain	1.1e-33	124.6
19	Glycos_transf_1	Glycosyl transferases group 1	1.7e-38	138.4
20	zf-C2H2	Zinc finger, C2H2 type	0.0005	26.8
25	ig	Immunoglobulin domain	1e-06	26.7
27	ACBP	Acyl CoA binding protein	1.1e-39	145.2
28	DUF60	Domain of unknown function	2.2e-36	134.3
31	Gelsolin	Gelsolin repeat.	4.3e-112	385.8
32	LRR	Leucine Rich Repeat	0.00025	27.8
33	ribonuc_red	Ribonucleotide reductases	1.5e-122	358.6
35	GNS1_SUR4	GNS1/SUR4 family	2.7e-09	-26.6

**TABLE 5**

SEQ ID NO:	POSITION OF SIGNAL IN AMINO ACID SEQUENCE	maxS (MAXIMUM SCORE)	meanS (MEAN SCORE)
2	1-33	0.976	0.754
10	1-38	0.901	0.607
12	1-22	0.929	0.838
25	1-32	0.949	0.704
31	1-27	0.966	0.909
34	1-42	0.895	0.609

## CLAIMS

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1 – 35, a mature protein coding portion of SEQ ID NO: 1 – 35, an active domain of SEQ ID NO: 1 – 35, and complementary sequences thereof.
2. An isolated polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide with biological activity, wherein said polynucleotide hybridizes to the polynucleotide of claim 1 under stringent hybridization conditions.
3. An isolated polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide with biological activity, wherein said polynucleotide has greater than about 90% sequence identity with the polynucleotide of claim 1.
4. The polynucleotide of claim 1 wherein said polynucleotide is DNA.
5. An isolated polynucleotide of claim 1 wherein said polynucleotide comprises the complementary sequences.
6. A vector comprising the polynucleotide of claim 1.
7. An expression vector comprising the polynucleotide of claim 1.
8. A host cell genetically engineered to comprise the polynucleotide of claim 1.
9. A host cell genetically engineered to comprise the polynucleotide of claim 1 operatively associated with a regulatory sequence that modulates expression of the polynucleotide in the host cell.
10. An isolated polypeptide, wherein the polypeptide is selected from the group consisting of:
  - (a) a polypeptide encoded by any one of the polynucleotides of claim 1; and

(b) a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide hybridizing under stringent conditions with any one of SEQ ID NO: 1 – 35.

11. A composition comprising the polypeptide of claim 10 and a carrier.

12. An antibody directed against the polypeptide of claim 10.

13. A method for detecting the polynucleotide of claim 1 in a sample, comprising:

a) contacting the sample with a compound that binds to and forms a complex with the polynucleotide of claim 1 for a period sufficient to form the complex; and

b) detecting the complex, so that if a complex is detected, the polynucleotide of claim 1 is detected.

14. A method for detecting the polynucleotide of claim 1 in a sample, comprising:

a) contacting the sample under stringent hybridization conditions with nucleic acid primers that anneal to the polynucleotide of claim 1 under such conditions;

b) amplifying a product comprising at least a portion of the polynucleotide of claim 1; and

c) detecting said product and thereby the polynucleotide of claim 1 in the sample.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein the polynucleotide is an RNA molecule and the method further comprises reverse transcribing an annealed RNA molecule into a cDNA polynucleotide.

16. A method for detecting the polypeptide of claim 10 in a sample, comprising:

a) contacting the sample with a compound that binds to and forms a complex with the polypeptide under conditions and for a period sufficient to form the complex; and

b) detecting formation of the complex, so that if a complex formation is detected, the polypeptide of claim 10 is detected.

Sequence Listing

17. A method for identifying a compound that binds to the polypeptide of claim 10, comprising:

a) contacting the compound with the polypeptide of claim 10 under conditions sufficient to form a polypeptide/compound complex; and

b) detecting the complex, so that if the polypeptide/compound complex is detected, a compound that binds to the polypeptide of claim 10 is identified.

18. A method for identifying a compound that binds to the polypeptide of claim 10, comprising:

a) contacting the compound with the polypeptide of claim 10, in a cell, under conditions sufficient to form a polypeptide/compound complex, wherein the complex drives expression of a reporter gene sequence in the cell; and

b) detecting the complex by detecting reporter gene sequence expression, so that if the polypeptide/compound complex is detected, a compound that binds to the polypeptide of claim 10 is identified.

19. A method of producing the polypeptide of claim 10, comprising,

a) culturing a host cell comprising a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of a polynucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1-35, a mature protein coding portion of SEQ ID NO: 1-35, an active domain of SEQ ID NO: 1-35, complementary sequences thereof and a polynucleotide sequence hybridizing under stringent conditions to SEQ ID NO: 1-35, under conditions sufficient to express the polypeptide in said cell; and

b) isolating the polypeptide from the cell culture or cells of step (a).

20. An isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of any one of the polypeptides from the Sequence Listing, the mature protein portion thereof, or the active domain thereof.

21. The polypeptide of claim 20 wherein the polypeptide is provided on a polypeptide array.

22. A collection of polynucleotides, wherein the collection comprising the sequence information of at least one of SEQ ID NO: 1 – 35.

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23. The collection of claim 22, wherein the collection is provided on a nucleic acid array.

24. The collection of claim 23, wherein the array detects full-matches to any one of the polynucleotides in the collection.

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25. The collection of claim 23, wherein the array detects mismatches to any one of the polynucleotides in the collection.

26. The collection of claim 22, wherein the collection is provided in a computer-readable format.

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27. A method of treatment comprising administering to a mammalian subject in need thereof a therapeutic amount of a composition comprising a polypeptide of claim 10 or 20 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

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28. A method of treatment comprising administering to a mammalian subject in need thereof a therapeutic amount of a composition comprising an antibody that specifically binds to a polypeptide of claim 10 or 20 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

[illegible]

**DECLARATION FOR PATENT APPLICATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY**

As [a] below named inventor(s), I/we hereby declare that:

**Y. Tom Tang, Chenghua Liu, Ping Zhou, Vinod Asundi, Jie Zhang, Qing A. Zhao,  
Feiyan Ren, Aidong J. Xue, Yonghong Yang, Tom Wehrman, Radoje T. Drmanac**

My/our residence, post office address and citizenship is/are as stated below next to my/our name(s).

I/we believe I/we am/are an/the original, first and sole/joint inventor of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled: NOVEL NUCLEIC ACIDS AND POLYPEPTIDES, the specification of which

  X   is attached hereto.

       was filed on [date] as Application Serial Number [            ]  
and was amended on [date].

I/We hereby state that I/we have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I/We acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56(a).

I/We hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, § 119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, listed below and so identified, and I/we have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate on this invention filed by me or my legal representatives or assigns and having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

NUMBER	COUNTRY	DAY/MONTH/ YEAR FILED	PRIORITY CLAIMED - YES OR NO

I/We hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, § 120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, § 112, I/we acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56(a) which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

SERIAL NUMBER	FILING DATE	STATUS
09/577,409	May 18, 2000	Pending
09/515,126	February 28, 2000	Pending

I/We hereby declare that all statements made herein of my/our own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under § 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

I/We hereby appoint the following attorneys and agents, with full power of substitution and revocation, to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the United States Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith and request that all correspondence and telephone calls with respect to this application be directed to Leslie A. Mooi, HYSEQ, INC., 670 Almanor Avenue, Sunnyvale, CA 94085, Telephone No. (408) 524-8100:

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Qing A. Zhao

---

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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People's Republic of China

Case No. 1:13-cv-00000

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Radoje T. Drmanac

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[illegible]

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 Liu, Chenghua  
 Zhou, Ping  
 Asundi, Vinod  
 Zhang, Jie  
 Zhao, Qing A.  
 Ren, Feiyan  
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Asn Val Gln Glu Gln Ala Ser Trp Val Cys Gln Cys Glu Glu Ser Val	550	555	560	
gtg cag cgg ctg gag cag gat ttc aag ctg acc ctg cag cag cag agc				2085
Val Gln Arg Leu Glu Gln Asp Phe Lys Leu Thr Leu Gln Gln Gln Ser	565	570	575	
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Ser Leu Asp Gln Trp Ala Ser Trp Leu Asp Ser Val Val Thr Gln Val	580	585	590	595
ctg aag cag cat gcc ggc agc ccc agc ttc ccc aag gcc gcc cgg cag				2181
Leu Lys Gln His Ala Gly Ser Pro Ser Phe Pro Lys Ala Ala Arg Gln	600	605	610	
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Phe Leu Leu Lys Trp Ser Phe Tyr Ser Ser Met Val Ile Arg Asp Leu	615	620	625	
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Thr Leu Arg Ser Ala Ala Ser Phe Gly Ser Phe His Leu Ile Arg Leu	630	635	640	
ctc tac gac gag tac atg ttc tac ctg gtg gag cac cgc gtc gcg gag				2325
Leu Tyr Asp Glu Tyr Met Phe Tyr Leu Val Glu His Arg Val Ala Glu	645	650	655	
gcc acc gga gag acg ccg atc gct gtg atg gga gag ttc aac gat ctc				2373
Ala Thr Gly Glu Thr Pro Ile Ala Val Met Gly Glu Phe Asn Asp Leu	660	665	670	675
gcc tct ctg tcg ctg acg ctg ctc gac aaa gat gac atg ggc gat gag				2421
Ala Ser Leu Ser Leu Thr Leu Leu Asp Lys Asp Asp Met Gly Asp Glu	680	685	690	
cag cgt ggc agc gag gcg ggc cca gac gcc cgc agc ctg ggt gag ccc				2469
Gln Arg Gly Ser Glu Ala Gly Pro Asp Ala Arg Ser Leu Gly Glu Pro	695	700	705	
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Leu Val Lys Arg Glu Arg Ser Asp Pro Asn His Ser Leu Gln Gly Ile	710	715	720	
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                                   Met Glu Ser Gly Arg Gly Ser Ser
                                   1             5

acc cct cca gga ccc att gct gcc cta ggg atg cca gac act ggg cct    639
Thr Pro Pro Gly Pro Ile Ala Ala Leu Gly Met Pro Asp Thr Gly Pro
   10             15             20

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Gly Ser Ser Ser Leu Gly Lys Leu Gln Ala Leu Pro Val Gly Pro Arg
   25             30             35             40

gcc cac tgt ggg gac cct gtc agc ctg gct gca gca ggg gac ggc tct    735
Ala His Cys Gly Asp Pro Val Ser Leu Ala Ala Ala Gly Asp Gly Ser
             45             50             55

cca gac ata ggc ccc acg gga gag ctg agt ggt agc tta aag atc ccc    783
Pro Asp Ile Gly Pro Thr Gly Glu Leu Ser Gly Ser Leu Lys Ile Pro
             60             65             70

aac cgg gac agc ggg atc gac agt ccc tcc tcc agt gtg gct gga gag    831
Asn Arg Asp Ser Gly Ile Asp Ser Pro Ser Ser Ser Val Ala Gly Glu
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Asn Phe Pro Cys Glu Glu Gly Leu Glu Ala Gly Pro Ser Pro Thr Val
             90             95             100

ctg ggg gcg cac gca gag atg gcc ctg gac agc cag gtc ccg aag gtc    927
Leu Gly Ala His Ala Glu Met Ala Leu Asp Ser Gln Val Pro Lys Val
   105             110             115             120

acc ccc cag gag gag gcg gac agc gac gtg ggt gag gaa cct gac tct    975
Thr Pro Gln Glu Glu Ala Asp Ser Asp Val Gly Glu Glu Pro Asp Ser
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Trp Tyr Leu Ser Ala Ser Ser Ala Glu Leu Gln Gln Gln Trp Leu Glu	
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      10               15               20

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Lys Ser Asn Asn Glu Ile Val Leu Val Leu Gln Gln Phe Asp Phe Asn
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Arg Ser Lys Ser Lys Gln His Gln Gly Asn Lys Asp Ala Lys Asp Lys
      75               80               85

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Pro Cys Asn Pro Ser Lys Pro Lys Ala Lys Thr Ser Pro Val Lys Ser	
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Ile Ile Asp Lys Glu Val Ser Leu Met Ala Glu Met Asp Lys Val Lys	
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Ile Leu Glu Glu Pro Ser Lys Ala Leu Arg Gly Val Thr Gly Pro Asn	
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Val Ser Leu Met Ala Glu Met Asp Lys Val Lys Glu Glu Ala Met Glu	
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Thr	Lys	Asn	Leu	Glu	Gln	Gln	Val	Asn	His	Ser	Gln	Gln	Gly	His	Thr	
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His	Met	Leu	Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln	Ala	Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln	His	
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Pro	Phe	Ser	Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln	Pro	Pro	Pro	Ser	Pro	
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Asp Thr Glu Asp Pro Ala Lys Phe Lys Met Lys Tyr Trp Gly Val Ala
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Asn Gly Asn Leu His Arg Thr Ser Ser Val Pro Glu Tyr Val Tyr Asn	
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Ser Ser Pro Glu Arg Ala His Tyr Thr His Ser Asp Tyr Gln Tyr Ser	
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Gln Arg Ser Gln Ala Gly His Thr Leu His His Gln Glu Ser Arg Arg	
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Asn	Ala	Asp	Met	Glu	Met	Thr	Leu	Glu	Arg	Ala	Val	Ser	Met	Leu	Glu	
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gca	gac	cac	atg	ccg	cca	tcc	agg	att	tct	gct	gca	gct	act	ttc	ata	1156
Ala	Asp	His	Met	Pro	Pro	Ser	Arg	Ile	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ala	Thr	Phe	Ile	
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cag	cac	gag	tgc	ttc	cag	aaa	tct	gaa	gct	cgg	aag	agg	gtt	aac	cag	1204
Gln	His	Glu	Cys	Phe	Gln	Lys	Ser	Glu	Ala	Arg	Lys	Arg	Val	Asn	Gln	
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Asp	Val	Gln	Arg	Ala	Val	Cys	Gly	Ala	Leu	Arg	Asn	Leu	Val	Phe	Glu	
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gac	aat	gac	aac	aaa	ttg	gag	gtg	gct	gaa	cta	aat	ggg	gta	cct	cgg	1348
Asp	Asn	Asp	Asn	Lys	Leu	Glu	Val	Ala	Glu	Leu	Asn	Gly	Val	Pro	Arg	
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Leu	Leu	Gln	Val	Leu	Lys	Gln	Thr	Arg	Asp	Leu	Glu	Thr	Lys	Lys	Gln	
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ata	aca	ggt	ttg	ctg	tgg	aat	ttg	tca	tct	aat	gac	aaa	ctc	aag	aat	1444
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Leu	Met	Ile	Thr	Glu	Ala	Leu	Leu	Thr	Leu	Thr	Glu	Asn	Ile	Ile	Ile	
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Pro	Phe	Ser	Gly	Trp	Pro	Glu	Gly	Asp	Tyr	Pro	Lys	Ala	Asn	Gly	Leu	
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ctc	gat	ttt	gac	ata	ttc	tac	aac	gtc	act	gga	tgc	cta	aga	aac	atg	1588

Leu	Asp	Phe	Asp	Ile	Phe	Tyr	Asn	Val	Thr	Gly	Cys	Leu	Arg	Asn	Met		
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agt	tct	gct	ggc	gct	gat	ggg	aga	aaa	gcg	atg	aga	aga	tgt	gac	gga	1636	
Ser	Ser	Ala	Gly	Ala	Asp	Gly	Arg	Lys	Ala	Met	Arg	Arg	Cys	Asp	Gly		
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ctc	att	gac	tca	ctg	gtc	cat	tat	gtc	aga	gga	acc	att	gca	gat	tac	1684	
Leu	Ile	Asp	Ser	Leu	Val	His	Tyr	Val	Arg	Gly	Thr	Ile	Ala	Asp	Tyr		
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cag	cca	gat	gac	aag	gcc	acg	gag	aat	tgt	gtg	tgc	att	ctt	cat	aac	1732	
Gln	Pro	Asp	Asp	Lys	Ala	Thr	Glu	Asn	Cys	Val	Cys	Ile	Leu	His	Asn		
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Leu	Ser	Tyr	Gln	Leu	Glu	Ala	Glu	Leu	Pro	Glu	Lys	Tyr	Ser	Gln	Asn		
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atc	tat	att	caa	aac	cgg	aat	atc	cag	act	gac	aac	aac	aaa	agt	att	1828	
Ile	Tyr	Ile	Gln	Asn	Arg	Asn	Ile	Gln	Thr	Asp	Asn	Asn	Lys	Ser	Ile		
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Gly	Cys	Phe	Gly	Ser	Arg	Ser	Arg	Lys	Val	Lys	Glu	Gln	Tyr	Gln	Asp		
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Val	Pro	Met	Pro	Glu	Glu	Lys	Ser	Asn	Pro	Lys	Gly	Val	Glu	Trp	Leu		
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Trp	His	Ser	Ile	Val	Ile	Arg	Met	Tyr	Leu	Ser	Leu	Ile	Ala	Lys	Ser		
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gtc	cgc	aac	tac	aca	caa	gaa	gca	tcc	tta	gga	gct	ctg	cag	aac	ctc	2020	
Val	Arg	Asn	Tyr	Thr	Gln	Glu	Ala	Ser	Leu	Gly	Ala	Leu	Gln	Asn	Leu		
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acg	gcc	gga	agt	gga	cca	atg	ccg	aca	tca	gtg	gct	cag	aca	gtt	gtc	2068	
Thr	Ala	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Met	Pro	Thr	Ser	Val	Ala	Gln	Thr	Val	Val		
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Gln	Lys	Glu	Ser	Gly	Leu	Gln	His	Thr	Arg	Lys	Met	Leu	His	Val	Gly		
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gac	cca	agt	gtg	aaa	aag	aca	gcc	atc	tcg	ctg	ctg	agg	aat	ctg	tcc	2164	
Asp	Pro	Ser	Val	Lys	Lys	Thr	Ala	Ile	Ser	Leu	Leu	Arg	Asn	Leu	Ser		
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cgg	aat	ctt	tct	ctg	cag	aat	gaa	att	gcc	aaa	gaa	act	ctc	cct	gat	2212	
Arg	Asn	Leu	Ser	Leu	Gln	Asn	Glu	Ile	Ala	Lys	Glu	Thr	Leu	Pro	Asp		
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Leu	Val	Ser	Ile	Ile	Pro	Asp	Thr	Val	Pro	Ser	Thr	Asp	Leu	Leu	Ile		

730	735	740	745	
gaa act aca gcc tct gcc tgt tac aca ttg aac aac ata atc caa aac				2308
Glu Thr Thr Ala Ser Ala Cys Tyr Thr Leu Asn Asn Ile Ile Gln Asn	750	755	760	
agt tac cag aat gca cgc gac ctt cta aac acc ggg ggc atc cag aaa				2356
Ser Tyr Gln Asn Ala Arg Asp Leu Leu Asn Thr Gly Gly Ile Gln Lys	765	770	775	
att atg gcc att agt gca ggc gat gcc tat gcc tcc aac aaa gca agt				2404
Ile Met Ala Ile Ser Ala Gly Asp Ala Tyr Ala Ser Asn Lys Ala Ser	780	785	790	
aaa gct gct tcc gtc ctt ctg tat tct ctg tgg gca cac acg gaa ctg				2452
Lys Ala Ala Ser Val Leu Leu Tyr Ser Leu Trp Ala His Thr Glu Leu	795	800	805	
cat cat gcc tac aag aag gct cag ttt aag aag aca gat ttt gtc aac				2500
His His Ala Tyr Lys Lys Ala Gln Phe Lys Lys Thr Asp Phe Val Asn	810	815	820	825
agc cgg act gcc aaa gcc tac cac tcc ctt aaa gac tga ggaaaatgac				2549
Ser Arg Thr Ala Lys Ala Tyr His Ser Leu Lys Asp *	830	835		
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Ala Thr His Thr Pro Pro Leu Ala Ser Pro Gly Met Ala Arg Ile Cys
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Leu Tyr Gly Asp Leu Gln Arg Phe Gly Arg Arg Ile Asp Leu Arg Val
20 25 30

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Lys Thr Gly Ala Glu Ala Ile Arg Ala Leu Ala Thr Gln Leu Pro Ala
35 40 45 50

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Arg Asp Val Ser Thr Ser Gly Leu Thr Ala Gln Leu His Glu Thr Leu	
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Pro Asp Gly Ala Val Ile His Ile Val Pro Arg Val Ala Gly Ala Lys	
85 90 95	
tca ggt ggc gta ttc cag att gtc ctg ggg gct gcc gcc att gcc gga	392
Ser Gly Gly Val Phe Gln Ile Val Leu Gly Ala Ala Ala Ile Ala Gly	
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Ser Phe Phe Thr Ala Gly Ala Thr Leu Ala Ala Trp Gly Ala Ala Ile	
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Gly Ala Gly Gly Met Thr Gly Ile Leu Phe Ser Leu Gly Ala Ser Met	
135 140 145	
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Val Leu Gly Gly Val Ala Gln Met Leu Ala Pro Lys Ala Arg Thr Pro	
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Arg Ile Gln Thr Thr Asp Asn Gly Lys Gln Asn Thr Tyr Phe Ser Ser	
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Leu Asp Asn Met Val Ala Gln Gly Asn Val Leu Pro Val Leu Tyr Gly	
180 185 190	
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Glu Met Arg Val Gly Ser Arg Val Val Ser Gln Glu Ile Ser Thr Ala	
195 200 205 210	
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Asp Glu Gly Asp Gly Gly Gln Val Val Val Ile Gly Arg *	
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Met Asp Asp Leu Thr	
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Lys Leu Val Gln Glu Gln Lys Pro Lys Gly Ser Gln Arg Ser Arg Lys	
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aga ggc cat acg gct tca gaa tct gat gaa cag cag tgg cct gag gaa	211
Arg Gly His Thr Ala Ser Glu Ser Asp Glu Gln Gln Trp Pro Glu Glu	
25 30 35	
aag agg ctc aaa gaa gat ata tta gaa aat gaa gat gaa cag aat agt	259
Lys Arg Leu Lys Glu Asp Ile Leu Glu Asn Glu Asp Glu Gln Asn Ser	
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ccg cca aaa aag ggt aaa aga ggc cga cca cca aaa cct ctt ggt gga	307
Pro Pro Lys Lys Gly Lys Arg Gly Arg Pro Pro Lys Pro Leu Gly Gly	
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ggt aca cca aaa gaa gag cca aca atg aaa act tct aaa aaa gga agc	355
Gly Thr Pro Lys Glu Glu Pro Thr Met Lys Thr Ser Lys Lys Gly Ser	
70 75 80 85	
aaa aaa aaa tct gga cct cca gca cca gag gag gag gaa gaa gaa gaa	403
Lys Lys Lys Ser Gly Pro Pro Ala Pro Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu	
90 95 100	
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Arg Gln Ser Gly Asn Thr Glu Gln Lys Ser Lys Ser Lys Gln His Arg	
105 110 115	
gtg tca agg aga gca cag cag aga gca gaa tct cct gaa tct agt gca	499
Val Ser Arg Arg Ala Gln Gln Arg Ala Glu Ser Pro Glu Ser Ser Ala	
120 125 130	
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Ile Glu Ser Thr Gln Ser Thr Pro Gln Lys Gly Arg Gly Arg Pro Ser	
135 140 145	
aaa acg cca tca cca tca caa cca aaa aaa aat gtc cgt gta gga cgc	595
Lys Thr Pro Ser Pro Ser Gln Pro Lys Lys Asn Val Arg Val Gly Arg	

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Ser Lys Gln Ala Ala Thr Lys Glu Asn Asp Ser Ser Glu Glu Val Asp	170	175	180	
gtg ttt cag ggt agc tct cct gtc gat gat att cca cag gaa gaa aca				691
Val Phe Gln Gly Ser Ser Pro Val Asp Asp Ile Pro Gln Glu Glu Thr	185	190	195	
gag gag gag gaa gtt tct aca gta aat gta cgg cgg cga agt gct aaa				739
Glu Glu Glu Glu Val Ser Thr Val Asn Val Arg Arg Arg Ser Ala Lys	200	205	210	
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Met Ser Glu Ala Gly Glu Ala Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Leu	1	5	10	15
ccg cag gct ccg acg gag gcg gcc gcc gcg gct ccc cag gac ccc gcg				336
Pro Gln Ala Pro Thr Glu Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Pro Gln Asp Pro Ala	20	25	30	
ccc aag agc ccg gtg ggc agc ggt gcg ccc cag gcc gcg gcc ccg gcg				384
Pro Lys Ser Pro Val Gly Ser Gly Ala Pro Gln Ala Ala Ala Pro Ala	35	40	45	
ccc gcc gcc cac gtc gca gga aac ccc ggt ggg gac gcg gcc ccc gca				432
Pro Ala Ala His Val Ala Gly Asn Pro Gly Gly Asp Ala Ala Pro Ala	50	55	60	

gcc Ala	acg Thr	ggc Gly	acc Thr	gcg Ala	gcc Ala	gcc Ala	gcc Ala	tct Ser	tta Leu	gcc Ala	acc Thr	gcc Ala	gcc Ala	ggc Gly	agc Ser	480
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				100				105						110		
acc Thr	aaa Lys	gaa Glu	gat Asp	gta Val	ttt Phe	gta Val	cat His	cag Gln	act Thr	gcc Ala	atc Ile	aag Lys	aag Lys	aat Asn	aac Asn	624
		115						120				125				
cca Pro	cgg Arg	aaa Lys	tat Tyr	ctg Leu	cgc Arg	agt Ser	gta Val	gga Gly	gat Asp	gga Gly	gaa Glu	act Thr	gta Val	gag Glu	ttt Phe	672
		130				135						140				
gat Asp	gtg Val	gtt Val	gaa Glu	gga Gly	gag Glu	aag Lys	ggg Gly	gca Ala	gaa Glu	gct Ala	gcc Ala	aat Asn	gtg Val	act Thr	ggc Gly	720
145						150				155						
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160				165						170				175		
cgt Arg	tac Tyr	aga Arg	cgt Arg	ggc Gly	tac Tyr	tat Tyr	gga Gly	agg Arg	cgc Arg	cgt Arg	ggc Gly	cct Pro	ccc Pro	cgg Arg	aat Asn	816
				180				185						190		
tac Tyr	gct Ala	ggg Gly	gag Glu	gag Glu	gag Glu	gag Glu	gaa Glu	ggg Gly	agc Ser	ggc Gly	agc Ser	agt Ser	gaa Glu	gga Gly	ttt Phe	864
		195						200				205				
gac Asp	ccc Pro	cct Pro	gcc Ala	act Thr	gat Asp	agg Arg	cag Gln	ttc Phe	tct Ser	ggg Gly	gcc Ala	cgg Arg	aat Asn	cag Gln	ctg Leu	912
		210				215						220				
cgc Arg	cgc Arg	ccc Pro	cag Gln	tat Tyr	cgc Arg	cct Pro	cag Gln	tac Tyr	cgg Arg	cag Gln	cgg Arg	cgg Arg	ttc Phe	ccg Pro	cct Pro	960
225						230				235						
tac Tyr	cac His	gtg Val	gga Gly	cag Gln	acc Thr	ttt Phe	gac Asp	cgt Arg	cgc Arg	tca Ser	cgg Arg	gtc Val	tta Leu	ccc Pro	cat His	1008
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ccc Pro	aac Asn	aga Arg	ata Ile	cag Gln	gct Ala	ggg Gly	gag Glu	att Ile	gga Gly	gag Glu	atg Met	aag Lys	gat Asp	gga Gly	gtc Val	1056
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cca Pro	gag Glu	gga Gly	gca Ala	caa Gln	ctt Leu	cag Gln	gga Gly	ccg Pro	gtt Val	cat His	cga Arg	aat Asn	cca Pro	act Thr	tac Tyr	1104
		275						280				285				
cgc Pro	cca Pro	agg Arg	tac Tyr	cgt Tyr	agc Arg	agg Arg	gga Gly	cct Tyr	cct Tyr	cgc Arg	cca Pro	cga Arg	cct Tyr	gcc Arg	cca Pro	1152



Pro	Gln	Ala	Pro	Thr	Glu	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Pro	Gln	Asp	Pro	Ala		
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Glu	Asp	Ala	Glu	Lys	Lys	Val	Leu	Ala	Thr	Lys	Val	Leu	Gly	Thr	Val	
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Lys	Trp	Phe	Asn	Val	Arg	Asn	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Phe	Ile	Asn	Arg	Asn	Asp	
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Thr	Lys	Glu	Asp	Val	Phe	Val	His	Gln	Thr	Ala	Ile	Lys	Lys	Asn	Asn	
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Pro	Arg	Lys	Tyr	Leu	Arg	Ser	Val	Gly	Asp	Gly	Glu	Thr	Val	Glu	Phe	
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Pro Pro Asn Ala Pro Ser Gln Asp Gly Lys Glu Ala Lys Ala Gly Glu				
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Val Lys Thr Glu Asn Asp His Ile Asn Leu Lys Val Ala Gly Gln Asp				
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Gly Ser Val Val Gln Phe Lys Ile Lys Arg His Thr Pro Leu Ser Lys				
30 35 40				
ctg atg aag gcc tac tgc gag agg cag ggc ttg tca atg agg cag atc				254
Leu Met Lys Ala Tyr Cys Glu Arg Gln Gly Leu Ser Met Arg Gln Ile				
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Gln Leu Glu Met Glu Asp Glu Asp Thr Ile Asp Val Phe Gln Gln Gln
      75                      80                      85

acg gga ggt gtg ccg gag agc agc ctg gca ggg cac agt ttc tag agg      398
Thr Gly Gly Val Pro Glu Ser Ser Leu Ala Gly His Ser Phe *
      90                      95                      100

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Gln Gly Arg Glu Arg Asp Ser Val Pro Lys Pro Ser Val Leu Phe Leu
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gcg ctg gcg ctg cag gcg cgc ggg tgt agc gtg aag atc tgg aca gcg      198
Ala Leu Ala Leu Gln Ala Arg Gly Cys Ser Val Lys Ile Trp Thr Ala
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ggc gcc gcc gtc tgc gcc tac gtg cgc atg gtt ttc ctg gcg ctc tac Gly Ala Ala Val Cys Ala Tyr Val Arg Met Val Phe Leu Ala Leu Tyr 85 90 95 100			342
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tct ttt ctt aaa cga cta tac agg gcc cca att gac tgg ata gag gaa Ser Phe Leu Lys Arg Leu Tyr Arg Ala Pro Ile Asp Trp Ile Glu Glu 150 155 160			534
tac acc aca ggc atg gca gac tgc atc tta gtc aac agc cag ttc aca Tyr Thr Thr Gly Met Ala Asp Cys Ile Leu Val Asn Ser Gln Phe Thr 165 170 175 180			582
gct gct gtt ttt aag gaa aca ttc aag tcc ctg tct cac ata gac cct Ala Ala Val Phe Lys Glu Thr Phe Lys Ser Leu Ser His Ile Asp Pro 185 190 195			630
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gaa gcc cta gta cag ctg cgt gga aga ttg aca tcc caa gat tgg gag Glu Ala Leu Val Gln Leu Arg Gly Arg Leu Thr Ser Gln Asp Trp Glu 245 250 255 260			822
agg gtt cat ctg atc gtg gca ggt ggt tat gac gag aga gtc ctg gag Arg Val His Leu Ile Val Ala Gly Gly Tyr Asp Glu Arg Val Leu Glu 265 270 275			870
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Thr Trp Ser Phe Pro Gly Ala Asn Pro Arg Gly Gly His Gln Cys Gly	10	15	20			
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Ser Ala Leu Ser Cys Asp Glu Gly Val Pro Ala Ala Gln Gly Ala Ser	25	30	35			
agt gag aaa ccc cac gaa tgc acg aag tgt ggg aaa gcc ttg tgc tgc						677
Ser Glu Lys Pro His Glu Cys Thr Lys Cys Gly Lys Ala Leu Cys Cys	40	45	50	55		
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Arg Ser Asp Leu Arg Val His His Gly Val His Ala Gly Glu Lys Ser	60	65	70			
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Ser Ala Cys Ser Glu Arg Gly Ser Gly Phe Arg Glu Lys Leu Cys Pro	75	80	85			
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Asp Lys Gln Gly Thr His Thr Lys Glu Lys Pro Ala Arg Asp Ser Arg	90	95	100			
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Ser Gly Lys Thr Ile Phe Arg Lys Thr Arg Leu Cys Val Pro Gly Thr	105	110	115			
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Val His Ala Gly Ala Lys Pro Tyr Lys Cys Trp Glu Cys Glu Lys Thr	120	125	130	135		
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Ser His Lys Ser Arg Leu Ile Glu His Leu Arg Ser His Thr Gly Glu	140	145	150			
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Lys Pro Cys Gly Cys Arg Glu Cys Gly Lys Ala Phe Phe Gln Lys Ser						



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				10					15					20			
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Cys	Leu	Leu	Ala	Ala	Ala	Arg	Pro	Ser	Ser	Ala	Asp	Gly	Ser	Ala	Pro		
			25					30					35				
gat	tcg	cct	ttt	aca	agt	cca	cct	ctc	aga	gaa	gaa	ata	atg	gca	aat		559
Asp	Ser	Pro	Phe	Thr	Ser	Pro	Pro	Leu	Arg	Glu	Glu	Ile	Met	Ala	Asn		
		40					45					50					
aac	ttt	tcc	ttg	gag	agt	cat	aac	ata	tca	ctg	act	gaa	cat	tct	agt		607
Asn	Phe	Ser	Leu	Glu	Ser	His	Asn	Ile	Ser	Leu	Thr	Glu	His	Ser	Ser		
	55						60				65						
atg	cca	gta	gaa	aaa	aat	atc	act	tta	gaa	agg	cct	tct	aat	gta	aat		655
Met	Pro	Val	Glu	Lys	Asn	Ile	Thr	Leu	Glu	Arg	Pro	Ser	Asn	Val	Asn		
	70				75				80						85		
ctc	aca	tgc	cag	ttc	aca	aca	tct	ggg	gat	ttg	aat	gca	gta	aat	gtg		703
Leu	Thr	Cys	Gln	Phe	Thr	Thr	Ser	Gly	Asp	Leu	Asn	Ala	Val	Asn	Val		
			90					95						100			
act	tgg	aaa	aaa	gat	ggg	gaa	caa	ctt	gag	aat	aat	tat	ctt	gtc	agt		751
Thr	Trp	Lys	Lys	Asp	Gly	Glu	Gln	Leu	Glu	Asn	Asn	Tyr	Leu	Val	Ser		
		105					110						115				
gca	aca	gga	agc	acc	ttg	tat	acc	caa	tac	agg	ttc	acc	atc	att	aat		799
Ala	Thr	Gly	Ser	Thr	Leu	Tyr	Thr	Gln	Tyr	Arg	Phe	Thr	Ile	Ile	Asn		
	120						125					130					
agc	aaa	caa	atg	gga	agt	tat	tct	tgt	ttc	ttt	cga	gag	gaa	aag	gaa		847
Ser	Lys	Gln	Met	Gly	Ser	Tyr	Ser	Cys	Phe	Phe	Arg	Glu	Glu	Lys	Glu		
	135					140				145							
caa	agg	gga	aca	ttt	aat	ttc	aaa	gtc	cct	gaa	ctt	cat	ggg	aaa	aac		895
Gln	Arg	Gly	Thr	Phe	Asn	Phe	Lys	Val	Pro	Glu	Leu	His	Gly	Lys	Asn		
	150				155				160						165		
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[illegible]

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 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
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 <222> (107)..(1189)

<400> 26

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cgagtgccgg ctcccgcgct ctgcgcaagc ccttggaatt ttcaaa   atg aat tat      115
                                   Met Asn Tyr
                                   1

aca gag tcc agc cca ttg aga gaa tca act gcc ata ggt ttt aca cct      163
Thr Glu Ser Ser Pro Leu Arg Glu Ser Thr Ala Ile Gly Phe Thr Pro
      5                      10                      15

gag tta gaa agt atc ata cct gtg cct tcc aat aag acc act tgt gaa      211
Glu Leu Glu Ser Ile Ile Pro Val Pro Ser Asn Lys Thr Thr Cys Glu
      20                      25                      30                      35

aac tgg aga gag ata cat cat ctg gtt ttt cat gta gca aat att tgt      259
Asn Trp Arg Glu Ile His His Leu Val Phe His Val Ala Asn Ile Cys
                        40                      45                      50

ttt gca gtt ggg ttg gtt att cca act act ctt cac ctt cat atg ata      307
Phe Ala Val Gly Leu Val Ile Pro Thr Thr Leu His Leu His Met Ile
                        55                      60                      65

ttt ctt agg gga atg tta act cta gga tgt acc ctt tat atc gtc tgg      355
Phe Leu Arg Gly Met Leu Thr Leu Gly Cys Thr Leu Tyr Ile Val Trp
      70                      75                      80

gcc act ctc tac cga tgt gcc ttg gat ata atg atc tgg aac tct gtg      403
Ala Thr Leu Tyr Arg Cys Ala Leu Asp Ile Met Ile Trp Asn Ser Val
      85                      90                      95

ttc ttg ggt gtc aac att ttg cat ctg tcg tat ctt tta tac aag aag      451
Phe Leu Gly Val Asn Ile Leu His Leu Ser Tyr Leu Leu Tyr Lys Lys
      100                      105                      110                      115

aga ccg gta aag att gaa aag gaa ctc agt ggc atg tac cgg cga ttg      499
Arg Pro Val Lys Ile Glu Lys Glu Leu Ser Gly Met Tyr Arg Arg Leu
                        120                      125                      130

ttt gaa cca ctc cgt gtg cct cca gat ttg ttc aga aga cta act gga      547
Phe Glu Pro Leu Arg Val Pro Pro Asp Leu Phe Arg Arg Leu Thr Gly
                        135                      140                      145

cag ttt tgc atg atc caa acc ttg aaa aag ggc caa act tat gct gca      595
Gln Phe Cys Met Ile Gln Thr Leu Lys Lys Gly Gln Thr Tyr Ala Ala
      150                      155                      160

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gag gat aaa acc tca gtt gat gac cgt ctg agt att ctc ttg aag gga Glu Asp Lys Thr Ser Val Asp Asp Arg Leu Ser Ile Leu Leu Lys Gly 165 170 175	643
aaa atg aag gtc tcc tat cga gga cat ttt ctg cat aac att tac ccc Lys Met Lys Val Ser Tyr Arg Gly His Phe Leu His Asn Ile Tyr Pro 180 185 190 195	691
tgt gcc ttt ata gat tct cct gaa ttt aga tca act cag atg cac aaa Cys Ala Phe Ile Asp Ser Pro Glu Phe Arg Ser Thr Gln Met His Lys 200 205 210	739
ggg gaa aaa ttc cag gtc acc att att gca gat gat aac tgc aga ttt Gly Glu Lys Phe Gln Val Thr Ile Ile Ala Asp Asp Asn Cys Arg Phe 215 220 225	787
tta tgc tgg tca aga gaa aga tta aca tac ttt ctg gaa tca gaa cct Leu Cys Trp Ser Arg Glu Arg Leu Thr Tyr Phe Leu Glu Ser Glu Pro 230 235 240	835
ttc ttg tat gaa atc ttt agg tat ctt att gga aaa gac atc aca aat Phe Leu Tyr Glu Ile Phe Arg Tyr Leu Ile Gly Lys Asp Ile Thr Asn 245 250 255	883
aag ctc tac tca ttg aat gat ccc acc tta aat gat aaa aaa gcc aaa Lys Leu Tyr Ser Leu Asn Asp Pro Thr Leu Asn Asp Lys Lys Ala Lys 260 265 270 275	931
aag ctg gaa cat cag ctc agc ctc tgc aca cag atc tcc atg ttg gaa Lys Leu Glu His Gln Leu Ser Leu Cys Thr Gln Ile Ser Met Leu Glu 280 285 290	979
atg agg aac agt ata gcc agc tcc agt gac agt gac gac ggc ttg cac Met Arg Asn Ser Ile Ala Ser Ser Ser Asp Ser Asp Asp Gly Leu His 295 300 305	1027
cag ttt ctt cgg ggt acc tcc agc atg tcc tct ctt cat gtg tca tcc Gln Phe Leu Arg Gly Thr Ser Ser Met Ser Ser Leu His Val Ser Ser 310 315 320	1075
cca cac cag cga gcc tct gcc aag atg aaa ccg ata gaa gaa gga gca Pro His Gln Arg Ala Ser Ala Lys Met Lys Pro Ile Glu Glu Gly Ala 325 330 335	1123
gaa gat gat gat gac gtt ttt gaa ccg gca tct cca aat aca ttg aaa Glu Asp Asp Asp Val Phe Glu Pro Ala Ser Pro Asn Thr Leu Lys 340 345 350 355	1171
gtc cat cag ctg cct tga tcagag agagaattca ggttaccaag acggaaggtg Val His Gln Leu Pro * 360	1225
tcttgaagag atcctgaaaa ataccagcac tttttcatgg ctttttaggtt attctgcttt	1285
agtgcattcca gactggtaga gtcggaggga ggaagtgagg aaggggtcaag gatggaagag	1345
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aaaaaaa

1412

<210> 27  
<211> 1861  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> CDS  
<222> (325) .. (1242)

<400> 27

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gtcctggcag tgggcgccgc ggggcacacg ctgggccaaag gtgcaggcgg ccaggggtggg	120
agactgttcg ccccgccctg agtactccta tcttgtttct ccacctgttc gggagttgga	180
gatgtgcacc taaaggaggc gcatctgggg acggacacat ctggcactga ggccctcgcc	240
acctgcctcg ccacctggcg accctgaccc caccacactg ccttgagagt cgctcaaaag	300
tagggcccca gggctcgcag cagc atg ggc acc gag aaa gaa agc cca gag	351
Met Gly Thr Glu Lys Glu Ser Pro Glu	
1 5	
ccc gac tgc cag aaa cag ttc cag gct gca gtg agc gtc atc cag aac	399
Pro Asp Cys Gln Lys Gln Phe Gln Ala Ala Val Ser Val Ile Gln Asn	
10 15 20 25	
ctg ccc aag aac ggt tct tac cgc ccc tcc tat gaa gag atg ctg cga	447
Leu Pro Lys Asn Gly Ser Tyr Arg Pro Ser Tyr Glu Glu Met Leu Arg	
30 35 40	
ttc tac agt tac tac aag cag gcc acc atg ggg ccc tgc ctg gtc ccc	495
Phe Tyr Ser Tyr Tyr Lys Gln Ala Thr Met Gly Pro Cys Leu Val Pro	
45 50 55	
cgg ccc ggg ttc tgg gac ccc att gga cga tat aag tgg gac gcc tgg	543
Arg Pro Gly Phe Trp Asp Pro Ile Gly Arg Tyr Lys Trp Asp Ala Trp	
60 65 70	
aac agt ctg ggc aag atg agc agg gag gag gcc atg tct gcc tac atc	591
Asn Ser Leu Gly Lys Met Ser Arg Glu Glu Ala Met Ser Ala Tyr Ile	
75 80 85	
act gaa atg aaa ctg gtg gca cag aag gtg atc gac aca gtg ccc ctg	639
Thr Glu Met Lys Leu Val Ala Gln Lys Val Ile Asp Thr Val Pro Leu	
90 95 100 105	
ggg gag gtg gca gag gac atg ttt ggt tac ttc gag ccc ctg tac cag	687
Gly Glu Val Ala Glu Asp Met Phe Gly Tyr Phe Glu Pro Leu Tyr Gln	
110 115 120	

gtg atc cct gac atg ccg agg ccc cca gag acc ttc ctg aga agg gtc Val Ile Pro Asp Met Pro Arg Pro Pro Glu Thr Phe Leu Arg Arg Val 125 130 135	735
aca ggt tgg aaa gag cag gtt gtg aat gga gat gtt ggg gct gtt tca Thr Gly Trp Lys Glu Gln Val Val Asn Gly Asp Val Gly Ala Val Ser 140 145 150	783
gag cct ccc tgc ctc ccc aag gaa ccg gca ccc cca agc cca gag tcc Glu Pro Pro Cys Leu Pro Lys Glu Pro Ala Pro Pro Ser Pro Glu Ser 155 160 165	831
cat tca ccc agg gac ctg gac tcc gag gtt ttc tgt gat tcc ctg gag His Ser Pro Arg Asp Leu Asp Ser Glu Val Phe Cys Asp Ser Leu Glu 170 175 180 185	879
cag ctg gag cct gag ctg gtt tgg aca gag cag cgg gca gca tct gga Gln Leu Glu Pro Glu Leu Val Trp Thr Glu Gln Arg Ala Ala Ser Gly 190 195 200	927
gga aag cgt gat ccc agg aac agc ccc gtg ccc ccc aca aag aaa gag Gly Lys Arg Asp Pro Arg Asn Ser Pro Val Pro Pro Thr Lys Lys Glu 205 210 215	975
ggg ttg cgg ggc agc ccg ccg ggg ccc cag gag ttg gac gtg tgg ctg Gly Leu Arg Gly Ser Pro Pro Gly Pro Gln Glu Leu Asp Val Trp Leu 220 225 230	1023
ctg ggg aca gtt cga gca cta cag gag agc atg cag gag gtg cag gcg Leu Gly Thr Val Arg Ala Leu Gln Glu Ser Met Gln Glu Val Gln Ala 235 240 245	1071
agg gtg cag agc ctg gag agc atg ccc cgg ccc cct gag cag agg ccg Arg Val Gln Ser Leu Glu Ser Met Pro Arg Pro Pro Glu Gln Arg Pro 250 255 260 265	1119
cag ccc agg ccc agt gct cgg cca tgg ccc ctt ggg ctc ccg ggg ccc Gln Pro Arg Pro Ser Ala Arg Pro Trp Pro Leu Gly Leu Pro Gly Pro 270 275 280	1167
gcg ctg ctc ttc ttc ctc ctg tgg ccc ttc gtc gtc cag tgg ctc ttc Ala Leu Leu Phe Phe Leu Leu Trp Pro Phe Val Val Gln Trp Leu Phe 285 290 295	1215
cga atg ttt cgg acc caa aag agg tga ctgtc agtggagggg tctctgcagc Arg Met Phe Arg Thr Gln Lys Arg *	1267
300 305	
caactgagac tatcttgctg tgccctgagc ctctcctaggg tttagaagaa cagcattcaa	1327
aattccccgt cctgtcagtg ttgtccttcg cacctcctcc cctaaagcag cgcggggggc	1387
aaataagacc ccacccctcc ctgcagcttc acagggagcgc ttccttcctt ccccgcaacc	1447
accccagget cccctgggag gctgcagttg tggtacacgt ccccggtgct gggttggccg	1507

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tgactcgggg gcggggcgat cgggtctcag cccctgcctt cccagtcctc tgggtcaccc 1567
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ggccgggggcc tggaagaatg attggctggg aggccgcggg agggaggcca ggaggcccgg 1687
accagtggg aggagtgagc agggccccggg ggaggggggat gagcgcagtt tgctcgcttt 1747
cctccccctgc cgccccctc cgccccaca cacactcggg acgtcttcat tgaagattca 1807
cttacaaagg aatgtttcac taaataaaag aaaaccagaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaa 1861

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<210> 28
<211> 997
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

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<220>
<221> CDS
<222> (151)..(912)

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tggtgacgg tgtgaccttg ggtcttaacc      atg aac ttc tct gga gga ggg 171
                                   Met Asn Phe Ser Gly Gly Gly
                                   1          5

agg cag gaa gca gca ggg tcc agg ggt aga agg gct ccc aga ccc cga 219
Arg Gln Glu Ala Ala Gly Ser Arg Gly Arg Arg Ala Pro Arg Pro Arg
      10          15          20

gaa cag gac cga gac gtg cag ctg tcc aag gct ctg tcc tat gcc ctg 267
Glu Gln Asp Arg Asp Val Gln Leu Ser Lys Ala Leu Ser Tyr Ala Leu
      25          30          35

cgc cat ggg gcc ttg aag ctg ggg ctt ccc atg gga gct gat ggc ttc 315
Arg His Gly Ala Leu Lys Leu Gly Leu Pro Met Gly Ala Asp Gly Phe
      40          45          50          55

gtg ccc ctg ggc acc ctc ctg cag ttg ccc cag ttc cgc ggc ttc tct 363
Val Pro Leu Gly Thr Leu Leu Gln Leu Pro Gln Phe Arg Gly Phe Ser
      60          65          70

gct gaa gat gtg cag cgc gtg gtg gac acc aat agg aag cag cgg ttc 411
Ala Glu Asp Val Gln Arg Val Val Asp Thr Asn Arg Lys Gln Arg Phe
      75          80          85

gcc ctg cag ctg ggg gat ccc agc act ggc ctt ctc atc cgg gcc aac 459
Ala Leu Gln Leu Gly Asp Pro Ser Thr Gly Leu Leu Ile Arg Ala Asn
      90          95          100

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cag ggc cat tcc ctg cag gta cct aag ttg gag ctg atg ccc ctg gag Gln Gly His Ser Leu Gln Val Pro Lys Leu Glu Leu Met Pro Leu Glu 105 110 115	507
aca ccg cag gcc ctg ccc ccg atg cta gtc cat ggt aca ttc tgg aag Thr Pro Gln Ala Leu Pro Pro Met Leu Val His Gly Thr Phe Trp Lys 120 125 130 135	555
cac tgg cca tcc atc cta ctc aaa ggc ctg tcc tgc cag gga agg acg His Trp Pro Ser Ile Leu Leu Lys Gly Leu Ser Cys Gln Gly Arg Thr 140 145 150	603
cac att cac ctg gcc cca gga ctg cct gga gac ccc ggt atc atc agt His Ile His Leu Ala Pro Gly Leu Pro Gly Asp Pro Gly Ile Ile Ser 155 160 165	651
ggc atg cgg tcc cat tgt gaa ata gct gtg ttc atc gat gga ccc ctg Gly Met Arg Ser His Cys Glu Ile Ala Val Phe Ile Asp Gly Pro Leu 170 175 180	699
gct ctg gca gat gga ata ccc ttc ttc cgc tct gcc aat ggg gtg att Ala Leu Ala Asp Gly Ile Pro Phe Phe Arg Ser Ala Asn Gly Val Ile 185 190 195	747
ctg act cca ggg aat act gat ggc ttc ctc ctt ccc aag tac ttc aag Leu Thr Pro Gly Asn Thr Asp Gly Phe Leu Leu Pro Lys Tyr Phe Lys 200 205 210 215	795
gag gcc ctg cag cta cgc cct acc cga aag ccc ctt tcc ttg gct ggt Glu Ala Leu Gln Leu Arg Pro Thr Arg Lys Pro Leu Ser Leu Ala Gly 220 225 230	843
gat gaa gag aca gag tgt cag agt agc ccc aag cac agc tcc aga gaa Asp Glu Glu Thr Glu Cys Gln Ser Ser Pro Lys His Ser Ser Arg Glu 235 240 245	891
agg agg agg atc caa caa taa aa tattaattta taaaaaagaa attttaaaaa Arg Arg Arg Ile Gln Gln *	944
250	
gtaacaagaa agaactcggtt tgaaccatg tttcatcaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaa	997

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 <211> 1138  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
 <221> CDS  
 <222> (232) .. (1026)

<400> 29  
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Asp Ser Phe Ser Asn Ile Thr Arg Glu Lys Lys Asp Gly Glu Thr Ser
195                200                205                210

agg aca gtg tct tct cag aaa cca cca gcc ttg aag gct aca agt gac      909
Arg Thr Val Ser Ser Gln Lys Pro Pro Ala Leu Lys Ala Thr Ser Asp
                215                220                225

gag gaa gat tct gtt ttg agt ata gcc aga gaa gaa aag gat gga gaa      957
Glu Glu Asp Ser Val Leu Ser Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Lys Asp Gly Glu
                230                235                240

aaa tct agg aca gtg tct tct gag caa cca cca ggc ttg aag tgt ctt      1005
Lys Ser Arg Thr Val Ser Ser Glu Gln Pro Pro Gly Leu Lys Cys Leu
                245                250                255

ctc gga aaa aag cag cct tga ag gctacaagtg atgagaaaga ttcttttttca      1058
Leu Gly Lys Lys Gln Pro *
                260                265

aatataacca gagaaagaaa ggatggagaa acatctagga cagtgtcttc tcagaaacca      1118

ccagccttga aggctacaag                                              1138

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<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

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<222> (274)..(1173)

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ccgcgggatc caggaggagc caactgcgcc ggaggagggg tttcggccga cacgtcggga      180

ttggcggctg cagccagggg tcctccgacg ctgggcttcc gtgagcggcg ctctgccaga      240

tctctggacc ggattcgtcc cattctcgtc ctc atg gtg gac aag aaa ctg gtg      294
                        Met Val Asp Lys Lys Leu Val
                        1                5

gtg gtt ttc gga ggc aca ggt gcc cag ggt ggc tcc gtg gcc cgc aca      342
Val Val Phe Gly Gly Thr Gly Ala Gln Gly Gly Ser Val Ala Arg Thr
                10                15                20

ctc ctg gaa gat ggg aca ttc aag gtt cga gtg gtg acc cga aac cct      390
Leu Leu Glu Asp Gly Thr Phe Lys Val Arg Val Thr Arg Asn Pro
                25                30                35

agg aag aag gca gca aag gag ctg agg ctg caa ggt gca gaa gta gtg      438

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Arg 40	Lys	Lys	Ala	Ala	Lys 45	Glu	Leu	Arg	Leu	Gln	Gly	Ala	Glu	Val	Val 55	
cag Gln	gga Gly	gac Asp	caa Gln	gat Asp 60	gac Asp	cag Gln	gtc Val	atc Ile	atg Met 65	gag Glu	ctg Leu	gcc Ala	ctg Leu	aat Asn 70	ggg Gly	486
gct Ala	tac Tyr	gcc Ala	acc Thr 75	ttc Phe	atc Ile	gtg Val	acc Thr	aat Asn 80	tac Tyr	tgg Trp	gag Glu	agc Ser	tgc Cys 85	agc Ser	cag Gln	534
gag Glu	cag Gln	gag Glu 90	gtc Val	aag Lys	cag Gln	ggg Gly	aag Lys 95	ctg Leu	ctc Leu	gct Ala	gat Asp	ctg Leu	gcc Ala	agg Arg	cgc Arg	582
ctg Leu	ggc Gly 105	ctc Leu	cac His	tat Tyr	gtg Val	gtc Val 110	tac Tyr	agc Ser	ggc Gly	ctg Leu	gag Glu	aac Asn	atc Ile	aag Lys	aag Lys	630
ctg Leu 120	acg Thr	gca Ala	ggg Gly	aga Arg	ttg Leu 125	gcc Ala	gcc Ala	gcg Ala	cac His	ttt Phe 130	gac Asp	ggc Gly	aaa Lys	ggg Gly	gag Glu 135	678
gtg Val	gag Glu	gaa Glu	tat Tyr	ttc Phe 140	cgg Arg	gac Asp	att Ile	ggc Gly	gtt Val	ccc Pro	atg Met	acc Thr	agt Ser	gtg Val 150	cgg Arg	726
ctg Leu	ccc Pro	tgc Cys	tat Tyr 155	ttt Phe	gag Glu	aac Asn	ctc Leu	ctc Leu	tcc Ser	cac His	ttc Phe	ttg Leu	ccc Pro	cag Gln 165	aaa Lys	774
gcc Ala	cca Pro	gac Asp 170	gga Gly	aag Lys	agc Ser	tac Tyr	ttg Leu	ctg Leu	agc Ser	ttg Leu	ccc Pro	aca Thr	ggg Gly	gac Asp	gtt Val	822
ccc Pro	atg Met 185	gat Asp	ggc Gly	atg Met	tcc Ser	gtg Val	tct Ser	gac Asp	ctg Leu	ggg Gly	cct Pro	gtg Val	gtg Val	ctc Leu	agc Ser	870
ctt Leu 200	ttg Leu	aag Lys	atg Met	cca Pro	gaa Glu 205	aaa Lys	tac Tyr	gtc Val	ggc Gly	cag Gln	aac Asn	atc Ile	ggg Gly	ctg Leu	agc Ser 215	918
act Thr	tgc Cys	agg Arg	cac His	acg Thr 220	gcc Ala	gag Glu	gag Glu	tac Tyr	gct Ala	gcc Ala	ctg Leu	ctc Leu	acc Thr	aag Lys 230	cac His	966
acc Thr	cgc Arg	aag Lys	gtc Val	gtg Val	cac His	gat Asp	gcc Ala	aag Lys	atg Met	act Thr	cct Pro	gag Glu	gac Asp	tac Tyr	gaa Glu	1014
aag Lys	ctt Leu	ggc Gly 250	ttt Phe	ccc Pro	ggg Gly	gcc Ala	cgg Arg	gac Asp	ctg Leu	gcc Ala	aac Asn	atg Met	ttc Phe	cgt Arg	ttc Phe	1062
tat Tyr	gcc Ala	ctg Leu	aga Arg	ccc Pro	gac Asp	cgt Arg	gac Asp	atc Ile	gag Glu	ctg Leu	acc Thr	ctg Leu	aga Arg	ctc Leu	aac Asn	1110

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265                270                275
ccc aag gcc ctg acg ctg gac cag tgg ctg gaa cag cac aaa ggg gac    1158
Pro Lys Ala Leu Thr Leu Asp Gln Trp Leu Glu Gln His Lys Gly Asp
280                285                290                295

ttc aac ctg ctg tga cctgccccgcc tcgcggcccc ttgtgggggat cggggggcacc    1213
Phe Asn Leu Leu *
                300

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<210> 31
<211> 3053
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> CDS
<222> (454)..(2802)

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(3053)
<223> n = a,t,c or g

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aaaaaatggt ctttaaaact atgaagtggg taatgggatt aaagtattca aggaatgaga    120
tggaatcct ggtaatgggt agaaacatag gtaaattctc ctttcccact taccaccaac    180
ctgtgtgaac aacaatcatt ttcattaat agtcaagaat gtgaagagat catgagtana    240
aagtcttgat cagaaattgt gtatagctgt gtccagcata aaacottata taaaatgcat    300
attcatagaa gatgctcaag tatgtcatga aaaatatgaa gtttatttaa atatttatcc    360
aaattaaaga tttnctgtat tctctaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaagcct    420
cgtgccgaat tcggcacgag ggctgtcgcc acc atg gct ccg cac cgc ccc gcg    474
                        Met Ala Pro His Arg Pro Ala
                        1                5

ccc gcg ctg ctt tgc gcg ctg tcc ctg gcg ctg tgc gcg ctg tcg ctg    522
Pro Ala Leu Leu Cys Ala Leu Ser Leu Ala Leu Cys Ala Leu Ser Leu
                10                15                20

ccc gtc cgc gcg gcc act gcg tcg cgg ggg gcg tcc cag gcg ggg gcg    570
Pro Val Arg Ala Ala Thr Ala Ser Arg Gly Ala Ser Gln Ala Gly Ala
                25                30                35

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cgt Arg	gtg Val	gag Glu	aag Lys 75	ttc Phe	gat Asp	ctg Leu	gtg Val	ccc Pro 80	gtg Val	ccc Pro	acc Thr	aac Asn	ctt Leu 85	tat Tyr	gga Gly	714
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Thr Gly Ala Gln Glu Leu Leu Arg Val Leu Arg Ala Gln Pro Val Gln	
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Val Ala Glu Gly Ser Glu Pro Asp Gly Phe Trp Glu Ala Leu Gly Gly	
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Asp Asp Val Met Leu Leu Asp Thr Trp Asp Gln Val Phe Val Trp Val	
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715 720 725	

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Ile Thr Val Val Lys Gln Gly Phe Glu Pro Pro Ser Phe Val Gly Trp
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Phe Leu Gly Trp Asp Asp Asp Tyr Trp Ser Val Asp Pro Leu Asp Arg
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Tyr Lys Ile Pro Val Ile Glu Asn Leu Gly Ala Thr Leu Asp Gln Phe
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Asp Ala Ile Asp Phe Ser Asp Asn Glu Ile Arg Lys Leu Asp Gly Phe
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cct ttg ttg aga aga ctg aaa aca ttg tta gtg aac aac aac aga ata 303
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Gln	Val	Arg	Val	Leu	Asp	Phe	Gln	Lys	Val	Lys	Leu	Lys	Glu	Arg	Gln		
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 Phe Arg Arg Thr Ser Thr Phe Ala Leu Thr Ile Ile Val Gly Val Met  
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Leu Asp Asn Tyr Ile Pro Thr Phe Ile Cys Ser Val Ile Tyr Leu Leu				
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Leu Tyr Met Phe Cys Glu Leu Val Thr Gly Val Trp Glu Gly Lys Tyr				

80	85	90	
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att atc cgt gtc ctc tgg tgg tac tac ttc tcc aaa ctc ata gaa ttt Ile Ile Arg Val Leu Trp Trp Tyr Tyr Phe Ser Lys Leu Ile Glu Phe 110 115 120			507
atg gac act ttc ttc ttc atc ctg cgc aag aac aac cac cag atc acg Met Asp Thr Phe Phe Phe Ile Leu Arg Lys Asn Asn His Gln Ile Thr 125 130 135 140			555
gtc ctg cac gtc tac cac cat gcc tcg atg ctg aac atc tgg tgg ttt Val Leu His Val Tyr His His Ala Ser Met Leu Asn Ile Trp Trp Phe 145 150 155			603
gtg atg aac tgg gtc ccc tgc ggc cac tct tat ttt ggt gcc aca ctt Val Met Asn Trp Val Pro Cys Gly His Ser Tyr Phe Gly Ala Thr Leu 160 165 170			651
aat agc ttc atc cac gtc ctc atg tac tct tac tat ggt ttg tcg tca Asn Ser Phe Ile His Val Leu Met Tyr Ser Tyr Tyr Gly Leu Ser Ser 175 180 185			699
gtc cct tcc atg cgt cca tac ctc tgg tgg aag aag tac atc act cag Val Pro Ser Met Arg Pro Tyr Leu Trp Trp Lys Lys Tyr Ile Thr Gln 190 195 200			747
ggg cag ctg ctt cag ttt gtg ctg aca atc atc cag acc agc tgc ggg Gly Gln Leu Leu Gln Phe Val Leu Thr Ile Ile Gln Thr Ser Cys Gly 205 210 215 220			795
gtc atc tgg ccg tgc aca ttc cct ctt ggt tgg ttg tat ttc cag att Val Ile Trp Pro Cys Thr Phe Pro Leu Gly Trp Leu Tyr Phe Gln Ile 225 230 235			843
gga tac atg att tcc ctg att gct ctc ttc aca aac ttc tac att cag Gly Tyr Met Ile Ser Leu Ile Ala Leu Phe Thr Asn Phe Tyr Ile Gln 240 245 250			891
acc tac aac aag aaa ggg gcc tcc cga agg aaa gac cac ctg aag gac Thr Tyr Asn Lys Lys Gly Ala Ser Arg Arg Lys Asp His Leu Lys Asp 255 260 265			939
cac cag aat ggg tcc atg gct gct gtg aat gga cac acc aac agc ttt His Gln Asn Gly Ser Met Ala Ala Val Asn Gly His Thr Asn Ser Phe 270 275 280			987
tca ccc ctg gaa aac aat gtg aag cca agg aag ctg cgg aag gat tga Ser Pro Leu Glu Asn Asn Val Lys Pro Arg Lys Leu Arg Lys Asp * 285 290 295 300			1035
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